

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Held in Washington, D.C., June 19, 1947.

The eighth meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, during the fiscal year 1947, was held in its office in the Interior Department Building on Thursday, June 19, 1947. The following members were present:

Mr. Clarke, Chairman,
Mr. Finley, Vice Chairman,
Mr. Aldrich,
Mr. Reinhard,
Mr. Sterne,
Mr. Murphy,
Mr. Lawrie,

also H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and
Administrative Officer.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: The Minutes of the Meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, held on May 9, 1947, were approved.

2. COMMITTEE ON FURNISHINGS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE: Chairman Clarke stated that the members of the Committee serve during the period of a fiscal year, beginning July 1st, and it is desirable to reappoint the members and to have the chairmanship rotate.

The Commission concurred in the suggestion, and also agreed to the appointment of Mrs. Dwight F. Davis as Chairman. (Exhibit A and A-1).

3. GIFTS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE:

(a) The Commission acknowledged with sincere appreciation the gift of a chandelier for the Red Room of the White House, received from Chester Dale, of New York City (Exhibit B).

The old chandelier in the Red Room is to be placed in the private dining room, subject to the approval of Mrs. Truman.

(b) The Commission acknowledged with sincere appreciation the gift of

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-371101)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED]

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- 3. [REDACTED]
- 4. [REDACTED]
- 5. [REDACTED]
- 6. [REDACTED]
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- 9. [REDACTED]
- 10. [REDACTED]

11. [REDACTED]

12. [REDACTED]

13. [REDACTED]

14. [REDACTED]

15. [REDACTED]

16. [REDACTED]

17. [REDACTED]

18. [REDACTED]

19. [REDACTED]

20. [REDACTED]

21. [REDACTED]

22. [REDACTED]

23. [REDACTED]

24. [REDACTED]

25. [REDACTED]

26. [REDACTED]

27. [REDACTED]

28. [REDACTED]

a vase from Mr. Luke Vincent Lockwood, of New York City, for the White House, where it has been given a location near the Palladian East Window. A suitable pedestal is to be provided a little later (Exhibit C).

(c) The Commission acknowledged with sincere appreciation the gift of a commode made of satin wood, about 1800, which has been received from Mrs. Harriet B. Pratt, of New York City, to be placed in the Red Room of the White House (Exhibit D).

4. OFFICE SPACE FOR COMMISSION ON HISTORIC SITES: Mr. Finley reported that the Commission on Historic Sites desires to have space temporarily for a clerk-stenographer for a period of about a year, in the Office of the Commission of Fine Arts; after which it is proposed to secure space in the Annex of the American Institute of Architects. The clerk would be paid during half of the year by the Commission of Fine Arts and by the Commission on Historic Sites the other half. Thereby the Commission of Fine Arts would have the benefit of the services of a clerk-stenographer during the entire year. Major General U.S. Grant is Chairman of the Commission on Historic Sites; Mr. Clarke and Mr. Finley also are members, and the work of that Commission is somewhat related to that of the Commission of Fine Arts. Mrs. Dwight F. Davis is the Executive Chairman.

The Commission interposed no objection to the proposed arrangement. The Secretary stated that there is a desk for a clerk-stenographer available, and Mr. Clarke stated that Mrs. Davis could make occasional use of his desk if desired.

5. ANDREW W. MELLON MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN: Attention was called to H.J.Res. 170, "Authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Andrew W. Mellon."

Chairman Clarke stated that Capt. H.C. Whitehurst, Director of Highways, had written to him stating that the reservation in front of the National Gallery

of Art, which is mentioned in the "Bill", is much too small for a memorial fountain; also it would there interfere with an Underpass planned at the intersection of Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues.

After consideration of the matter, it was agreed that the "Bill" should be amended so as to read that the fountain should be located "in the vicinity of" the intersection of Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues.

The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate was informed accordingly (Exhibit E).

6. WORLD WAR II MEMORIALS: The Secretary called attention to the fact that the Act of Congress creating the American Battle Monuments Commission after World War I (Exhibit F) provided for the erection of memorials in Europe; whereas the recent Act of Congress, amending that organic act (Exhibit G) provides that World War II Memorials (if located on Government ground) must have the approval of the American Battle Monuments Commission; in both Acts it is specified that design and material "shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts."

Chairman Clarke stated that General North, Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission, had requested a list of architects who might be called upon in connection with designs for memorials. The list was reviewed by the Commission and was considered to be satisfactory.

John F. Harbeson, Architect of Philadelphia, who took over Dr. Cret's duties, is the consulting architect, and he has made a preliminary report on the American Cemeteries in Europe.

Mr. Lawrie objected to the plan to give architects preference in designing war memorials, and called attention to some that are primarily sculpture, with architecture incidental. Chairman Clarke replied that architects are usually held responsible for construction plans, and the practice of calling for an

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architect first seems to have been established by custom.

Mr. Sterne stated that painters should not be overlooked, especially mural painters.

After discussion it was agreed that the designing of a war memorial should be a collaborative work in which the advice of an architect, landscape architect, sculptor and painter should be required. It was suggested that this be brought to the attention of the American Battle Monuments Commission; and that in doing so it should be stated that this method was used in such large memorials as the Parthenon, Cathedral Buildings, buildings for the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, and for the New York World's Fair of 1939; also for the Vincennes Memorial and for the Lincoln Memorial. A letter was sent to General North, accordingly, and suggesting a conference with him during the next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts (Exhibit H).

7. SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN ~~XX~~ 1950: The Secretary brought to the attention of the Commission a copy of S. J. Res. 129, "To provide for the appropriate commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia."

The Commission took note of the fact that the legislation provides that the Sesquicentennial Commission shall submit any plan of commemoration "Insofar as it may relate to the fine arts, to the Commission of Fine Arts for its approval." (Exhibit I)

The Secretary reported that the Columbia Historical Society, of the District of Columbia, is much interested in the proposed celebration and has a committee at work to provide the material for a Pageant on "Historic Washington," covering the past 150 years in a series of about 25 events or episodes for tableaux. There should also be a great Exhibition on the Plan of Washington.

The Commission felt that a Pageant would be of real interest and that the cooperation of leading art associations of the country might be secured.

...that these are the best results of the work.

The first section of the report is devoted to a general survey of the work.

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The second section is devoted to a detailed description of the work.

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8. INDIAN MEMORIAL TO CHIEF CRAZY HORSE: Mr. Lawrie called attention to a letter which he received from Congressman Case of South Dakota, and to his reply to Representative Case (Exhibit J), concerning a proposed memorial to Chief Crazy Horse, a notable Indian of South Dakota, who fought General Custer in the Battle of the Little Big Horn River of 1876.

Mr. Lawrie reported that this Memorial is to cost half a million dollars. It has to do with finding a mountain that has suitable stone. Ziolkowski, a sculptor assistant to Borglum, worked with Borglum on the heads of the four Presidents in the Black Hills district and subsequently he became interested in this Indian Memorial. Ziolkowski wrote Representative Case that he has gone out to South Dakota and bought a house, evidently confident that he will be commissioned to do the work.

Mr. Lawrie suggested a limited competition among sculptors competent to undertake this work, possibly inviting Ziolkowski to participate.

The Commission decided to support Mr. Lawrie and concurred in his criticisms and suggestions that the project is of such great importance that a competition should be held to procure a satisfactory design. A letter was sent to Representative Case accordingly (Exhibit J-1).

The question was asked whether or not the Memorial would be on Government land, and the Secretary reported that both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture have been called upon regarding public land that would have a suitable mountain side with stone for the Memorial. It was reported that a leading Indian of the locality--Henry Standingbear, a Sioux Chief--has offered land for it.

9. STATUE OF COMMODORE BARRY FOR EIRE: Under date of June 14, 1947, the following letter was received from Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, with copy of a letter from Secretary to the President William D. Hassett (Exhibit K):

"The matter of carrying out the intent of Public Law 109, 77th Congress, to present to Eire a statue of Commodore John Barry, is becoming something

1. The Commission on the Status of Women, established in 1946, was the first of its kind to be created by the United Nations. It was set up to study the status of women in all countries and to make recommendations for their improvement. The Commission has since held several sessions and has produced a number of reports and resolutions. It has also been instrumental in the establishment of the International Day of Women's Rights and International Women's Year in 1975.

2. The Commission has been very active in its work. It has held 18 sessions since its first meeting in 1946. It has produced 18 reports and 18 resolutions. It has also been instrumental in the establishment of the International Day of Women's Rights and International Women's Year in 1975.

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of an issue at the present time. I have had several inquiries as to the status of this matter.

In view of your letter of May 14, 1945, to Mr. William D. Hassett, Secretary to the President, in which you stated that the sum of \$20,000 authorized by the statute would be insufficient for the purpose, I requested instructions in the premises from the President. The attached letter from Mr. Hassett is the reply to my inquiry.

As suggested in the last paragraph of Mr. Hassett's letter, I would appreciate your advising me as to the estimated present cost of a suitable statue in order that I may proceed."

The Commission considered the matter and decided that a sum not less than \$30,000 should be provided for the statue.

Mr. Lawrie suggested that arrangements might be made to have the statue done by an Irish sculptor in Ireland and cast there or in Belgium. The Commission concurred in the suggestion.

A report was sent to Secretary Forrestal (Exhibit K-1).

10. INFIRMARY WARD HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM: Mr. Merrel A. Coe, Municipal Architect, submitted a design for an Infirmary Ward Home for the Aged and Infirm, at Blue Plains, District of Columbia.

The architect members of the Commission inspected the design and in connection with it considered a general plan of development for the Institution.

The Commission approved the drawings submitted by Mr. Coe as a preliminary design for the proposed structure. (Exhibit L)

11. RESIDENCE AT 7211 Sixteenth Street, N.W.: Under date of May 21, 1947, the Inspector of Buildings submitted a design for a residence at 7211 Sixteenth Street, N.W. (Application No. 1135). Mr. Murphy had given the design consideration, and upon his recommendation the Commission approved it. The Inspector of Buildings was notified accordingly.

12. OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES: Under date of June 16, 1947, Mr. Victor Eberhard, architect of Washington, submitted a design with letter as follows:

of an issue of the present year. I have had several inquiries as to
the status of this matter.
In view of the fact that the issue of the 15th, 1964, was not
received in the office, it was decided that the issue of the 15th
should be the subject of the investigation for the present. The
investigation is in progress and will be completed in the near future.
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"I would like to make application to proceed with the alterations and additions of a building at the northwest corner of 21st and E Streets, N.W., as shown on plans and perspective drawing herewith delivered.

"The present building is well constructed, two stories high, and about twenty or thirty years old. The intention is to add an additional floor, redesign the window openings on the two street fronts, add other windows on the north face and install a stone facing on the south and east fronts. A fifteen foot lot extending the length of the building on the north side is to be added to this property to provide off-street parking.

"The National Academy of Sciences will lease the building to house its National Research Council, subject to the action of the Fine Arts Commission, for a period of ten years.

"Since the Academy desires occupancy on October 1st, it is respectfully requested that the Commission consider this application at its meeting on the 19th."

The design was inspected by the architect members of the Commission.

Mr. Reinhard advised that the architect should be required to make a restudy, especially with regard to the design of the windows, which appeared quite irregular. The other members of the Commission concurred.

It was decided to refer the matter to Mr. Murphy, for a conference with the architect, and with power to act in the matter of a revised design.

(Mr. Murphy reported to the Secretary on June 25th that he had a conference with the architect, giving particular attention to the fenestration, and that he will make a satisfactory revised design).

13. ADVERTISING SIGNS FOR W. H. HESSICK & SONS: The Secretary submitted an advertising sign for the W. H. Hessick & Son Coal Company, at 14th Street and Maine Avenue, S.W., received from The Jack Stone Company, sign painters, with the statement that the Coal Company is willing to remove numerous ugly old signs on their premises, if the Commission would grant permission to erect a new sign as proposed,--one on Maine Avenue and the other on Fourteenth Street.

The Commission agreed to the proposal, with the understanding that there will be no red neon and no flashing signs, and that the old signs will be removed. The Jack Stone Company was notified accordingly (Exhibit M).

14. FIRST DIVISION MEMORIALS, WORLD WAR II: The Chairman reported the receipt of a communication from the Bureau of the Budget, asking whether or not the Commission of Fine Arts would object to approval by the President of legislation enacted by the House and Senate. The Commission interposed no objection (Exhibit N).

15. MODEL FOR VETERANS' HOSPITAL: Colonel Donald C. White, District Engineer, War Department, submitted a model for the Veterans' Hospital proposed for erection on the "Nevius Tract" in Arlington County, Virginia, made on a scale of 25 feet to the inch, together with several views. Those who accompanied Col. White were:

Mr. M. J. Merrick, Civil Engineer, District Engineer Office, War Department;

Mr. Frank H. Briganti, Engineer-Architect, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department;

Mr. Louis Justement, Architect, of Washington;

Mr. William C. Jaeger, Jr., representing York & Sawyer, of New York City, consulting architects.

Mr. A. H. Kiff, representing York & Sawyer, of New York City, consulting architects.

Colonel White stated: We have here the model with several views, and we have some samples of material. I will ask Mr. Justement to start off and explain the model and go on from there.

Mr. Justement: Fortunately, there is very little to explain about the model, except for the one statement I made, that we had made it absolutely as accurately as we knew how to make it. It is in conformity with everything we have shown you heretofore with respect to decisions that have been reached, and the colors are pretty close to the samples that we have brought with us as far as material is concerned. I really do not think that there is much to explain about it, except to receive any comments you may wish to make.

The heating plant is at the Pentagon Power Plant.

The model takes in the whole site (about 25 acres), except for a little bit of the corner.

One thing that pleased us very much was that when we looked at it from any angle we were satisfied with the massing of the building. In other words, it was not something that was just going to look well from the front; I think it will look well from the south or the west or the north.

Chairman Clarke was satisfied with this explanation and then called for samples of materials.

Mr. Justement: Here are some samples of limestone. We might use some of that, but this is primarily the one that we had in mind. That is for the first two floors; it is a texture quite similar to what you have now in the State (new War) Department Building (a buff color).

Chairman Clarke: At Twenty-first and Virginia Avenue. That is very good.

Mr. Justement: For the brick we thought we would like to use a twelve-inch brick or 11-5/8 inch brick. It is an oversized brick about a quarter of an inch shy of being the size we can finally use, because that is not a modular brick as yet, but they are making it modular. They are 11-3/8 and we will get them 11-5/8.

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Chairman Clarke regarded it "a very handsome color" considered in connection with the foliage.

Continuing, Mr. Justement said, "We will have practically no intercourses. We are using a hollow wall construction in which you do not have intercourses. There will be a complete steel frame; no bearing walls.

We have one more material. Instead of using granite for the base, which is expensive, and because we do not want to carry the limestone down (because of discoloration near the ground) we thought we would use a base course below the first floor windows of "Early Stone" about like that; use that instead of granite. Granite costs so much more. If you want to get a color that is more nearly the color of the limestone, we can get an "Early Stone" that is just as close a match to limestone as you would want, if you would rather have the color run straight down."

Chairman Clarke remarked, "My own thought was that it would be more effective to have it appear as a limestone. I think you are getting too many colors at the base.

Personally, I do not think you ought to repeat the brick color down at the base of the building. I think the limestone color ought to come out of the ground. If you have a pink limestone which is variable-- and it will be variable in connection with your grade---I do not think it will look as handsome as your model shows with the limestone going clear to the ground.

Mr. Justement replied, "There is a good deal to be said for that point of view. This is really submitted more for texture than anything else.

In conclusion Chairman Clarke stated, "It is a very handsome building. Members of the Commission, do I hear a recommendation for final approval of this?"

Upon motion regularly made and seconded, it was voted to adopt the plans as presented; that is, approval was given to the plans and model submitted, as well as the samples of materials for exterior construction.

Thereupon Chairman Clarke complimented Colonel White and the architects on the eminently satisfactory design for this project and thanked them for their splendid cooperation.---"If anybody complains about that hospital being on the axis (of the Mall) you refer them to me. We have been apprehensive of what might happen over there for years. This will nail that down."

A report of approval was sent to Colonel White (Exhibit O).

16. DESIGNS FOR ALTERATION OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CHAMBERS: Honorable David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol, in company with Mr. Fred M. Kramer, Chief Architectural and Engineering Assistant and Mr. Charles A. Henlock, Administrative Officer of that Office; Mr. Francis P. Sullivan, Architect, and Mr. John F. Harbeson, Consulting Architect, presented drawings and samples of materials for alteration of the Senate and House of Representatives Chambers at the Capitol. Also, he submitted the following Memorandum, setting forth the present status of the project:

RECONSTRUCTION OF ROOFS OVER SENATE AND HOUSE WINGS OF THE CAPITOL AND REMODELLING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE CHAMBERS.

At a meeting, Wednesday, June 11, 1947, the Senate Committee appointed under Public Law 155, 79th Congress, to approve the plans for reconstructing the roof over the Senate Wing of the Capitol and remodelling the Senate Chamber, requested the Architect of the Capitol to make further studies as to the artistic feasibility of carrying forward during the summer of 1948 the reconstruction of the roof over the Senate and House Wings and the remodelling of only the upper portion of the two Chambers, deferring all other improvements inside and outside the Chambers under the project for an indefinite period, but not permanently.

It is the opinion of the Architect of the Capitol that the minimum work to be done should include the following:

Reconstruction of the roofs over the Senate and House Wings, removal of the temporary supports from the two Chambers, installation of the new plaster and stainless steel ceilings in the Chambers, installation of acoustically backed fabric and marble wainscot on the gallery walls, installation of indirect lighting in the Chambers, and any structural and mechanical changes directly related to this part of the project.

The Committee has further requested the Architect to take this matter up with the Commission of Fine Arts at the Commission's meeting of June 19, 1947, and to secure, in writing the Commission's opinion with respect to the proposed carrying out of the improvements in two parts in the manner proposed.

The Committee also requested the Architect to secure from the Commission, in writing, the Commission's formal approval of the plans for the complete remodelling of the Senate and House Chambers."

Mr. Lynn then called attention to the drawings and asked Mr. Sullivan to explain matters concerning them, which he did, as follows:

Mr. Sullivan: Senator Revercomb made two suggestions. One was that we should confine ourselves to putting in ceilings at this time, do

nothing below the level of the cornice. That would mean that there would be a gap between the present wall treatment, the top of the wall, which is the under side of the existing cornice, and the beginning of the new cornice under the new ceiling, of something like three or four feet of bare wall surface, which we would have to treat in some fashion or other, so we did not consider that feasible.

The other suggestion was that we would carry the treatment down to the wall. The other suggestion would not include the acoustical treatment of the back walls of the gallery, and they wanted to secure the advantage of the improved acoustics and lighting in any work that was done.

I have pasted up these two photostats, one showing the scheme as we now propose it for the Chamber as a whole, and the other showing what would be the effect if we left the lower part of the wall and the galleries in place and simply modified the treatment on the exterior wall. In other words, we are carrying the new treatment down to the level of the gallery floor, leaving everything below that undisturbed."

Chairman Clarke remarked, "In any case, the gallery floor is the same; you do not change the level of the gallery floor at all, so that you could do a complete job down to here without in any way affecting what happens below. In other words, it is a progressive scheme."

Mr. Aldrich asked, "Wouldn't it cost a great deal more ultimately?" And Chairman Clarke replied, "Two contracts would cost you more than one contract," and Mr. Reinhard concurred.

Mr. Finley asked, "What is the reason for doing it in two stages?" and Mr. Henlock replied, "Congress has fixed the authorized limit of cost for the project at \$1,446,000. They would have to increase the authorized limit of cost to \$3,900,000 if the complete work were to be done now. Leaders of the House have indicated that they feel that legislation authorizing an expenditure of \$3,900,000 could not be gotten through the House at this Session. Rather than let the project drop until 1949, the idea was to do this much of it without disturbing the ultimate artistic plan."

Mr. Lynn added, "So far as the practical point of it is concerned, we can very readily carry out the Committee's ideas, but some members of the Committee were concerned about how the Chambers would look if we would do the upper section and leave the lower part of the Chamber as it is. They want an expression from your Commission on that point."

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The other suggestion was that we should bring the treatment down to the wall. The other suggestion would not include the horizontal treatment of the side of the wall, and that would be to secure the surface of the improved cornice by painting in one color that was used.

I have passed up these two suggestions, and I think the cornice as we now propose it for the window as a whole, and the other window that would be the effect of the lower part of the wall and the suggestion in place and simply modified the treatment on the exterior wall. In other words, we are bringing the new treatment down to the level of the existing floor, leaving everything else as it is.

Chairman: That is correct, the gallery floor is the same;

you do not change the level of the gallery floor at all, so that you would be a complete floor in some respects in the existing and proposed cases.

In other words, it is a progressive scheme.

Mr. [Name] asked, "Would it be better to have the treatment on the

existing cornice, and the proposed treatment on the new cornice, and the

new cornice treatment.

Mr. [Name] asked, "What is the reason for having the treatment on

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The Commission gave the matter very careful consideration and decided that "while we regret that the entire Chamber may not be done at this time on one contract, we nevertheless feel that it is thoroughly practical to go forward with the procedure as outlined by Mr. Lynn on the Committee's recommendation to do it down to the gallery floor; therefore, in approving the entire plans we give approval subject to the lower floor being carried out in accordance with the plans."

Mr. Kramer then presented sketches showing the amount of work that should be done in both Chambers from the floor of the Gallery up.

The Commission again expressed disappointment that the entire project cannot be carried out in one contract at one time.

Thereupon consideration was given to the samples of materials, which were presented by Mr. Harbeson, who said in explaining them---

"This is the House drawing; that is the Senate. The last time we were discussing this we were talking about antique. In proposing a material of this type we thought black and white would be proper, with the capital of a two-tone. We took a light tone, the general tone of the walls, when they occur here; the other white tones of the marble would be of this or some other dark material of that sort.

Then for the painting of the woodwork to go with that ~~we~~ were proposing this gray, with the ceiling of the light tone. There is, of course, a floor upstairs. For the hangings on the second floor, in here, we were proposing to use a woven material with a design which would be worked out primarily with purple, with the actual structure being made in glass cloth so that it is inert and not subject to the usual troubles with insects or other things.

The upholstery of the gallery will be of this, and the upholstery downstairs of this (indicating). There is the eagle, which could be bronze. The doors would be of mahogany of not too dark a tone.

This is the proposal for the carpet. It is a question, as you know, whether the carpet would be available by the time that it is needed. It is likely that you will have much more chance of getting carpet than you can right now. In general, it was a scheme of that sort that we were proposing subject to such come and go when you are buying material.

Several matters of detail were then considered. Thereupon Mr. Lynn submitted a drawing for reconstructing the Cloak Rooms of the House, and they were approved. A report of approval was sent to Mr. Lynn (Exhibit P and P-1).

17. WASHINGTON MONUMENT: Mr. Lawrie inquired whether anything had been done about improving the interior of the entrance hall of the Washington Monument, as had been suggested at a recent meeting of the Commission, and he was informed that nothing had thus far been done about it.

Chairman Clarke thereupon suggested that a letter be written to the Washington National Monument Society, suggesting that this be one of the projects for the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington, to take place in 1950. That is, to prepare plans for a monumental treatment of the entrance hall, providing a dignified room having the quality of a shrine. The elevator could be stopped at the floor above, so that when one enters the Monument he is at once impressed with a sense of dignity and the importance of the man commemorated by the Monument. The conditions which now obtain are shabby, entirely lacking in dignity and in memorial character.

It was decided to send a communication to the Washington National Monument Society and to recommend the reconstruction of the first floor of the Monument and to make the necessary changes in the elevator.

Mr. Lawrie remarked that the entrance to the Washington Monument now is like that of a subway station. The Commission unanimously endorsed the project and the letter as suggested above was sent (Exhibit Q)(See also Q-1)

18. STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BY J. D. A. WARD: The Secretary reported that Senator Green is introducing an amendment to an appropriation bill to acquire this statue for the National Capital, as authorized by Congress. Further consideration is to be given to a location on the Capitol Grounds when funds (\$25,000) are appropriated.

19. ADVERTISING SIGNS AT 1048-50 Twenty-ninth Street, N.W: The Commission reconsidered Application No. 1128, of May 1, 1947, for advertising signs at

1048-50 Twentyninth Street, N.W. After visiting the site, the Commission decided that the location is not in the purview of the area prescribed by the Shipstead-Luce Act. Accordingly, the Commission had no objection to the erection of the advertising signs as proposed on these premises, and the Inspector of Buildings was informed accordingly (Exhibit R).

20. JOINT SESSION WITH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION:

The Commission convened with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission at 2:15 in the afternoon. The proceedings of the Session are attached hereto and made a part of these Minutes.

The Commission adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

1048-50 Twenty-ninth Street, N.W. After visiting the site, the Commission

decided that the location is not in the purview of the area prescribed by

the Signage-Luce Act. Accordingly, the Commission had no objection to the

erection of the advertising signs as proposed on these premises, and the

Inspector of Buildings was informed accordingly (Exhibit R).

20. JOINT SESSION WITH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION:

The Commission convened with the National Capital Park and Planning

Commission at 8:15 in the afternoon. The proceedings of the session are

attached hereto and make a part of these Minutes.

The Commission adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

June 19, 1947

JOINT SESSION WITH COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Present: GENERAL GRANT
GENERAL YOUNG (COLONEL MADSEN representing GENERAL
YOUNG during part of the meeting)
MR. D'ARAY
COLONEL HALL
MR. NICHOLS
MR. HUBBARD

Commission of Fine Arts:

MAJOR GILMORE D. CLARKE, CHAIRMAN
DAVID E. FINLEY
L. ANDREW RINEHARD
FREDERICK V. MURPHY

I. War Department Building - Second Unit:

The following officials of the Public Buildings Administration were present for this meeting:

MR. G. S. UNDERWOOD, Supervising Architect
MR. C. D. PERSINA, Chief of Design
MR. S. E. SANDERS, Site Planner

MR. NOLEN opened the subject by stating that in 1939 when the plans for the first unit were approved, the Public Buildings Administration was requested to revise their preliminary studies for the second unit by lowering the south half of the building one story so as to conform with the general composition of the area and the C Street facade of the New Interior Building. The plans as now drawn conform to this recommendation. At the May meeting, the Commission considered the latest plans and it was decided to have a joint discussion with the Commission of Fine Arts regarding the various features of the plans, including the 23rd Street facade, the height of the building along C Street and its relation to the Interior Building, as well as the general layout.

(A) General Layout and Plot Plan:

MR. PERSINA discussed the two alternate studies made by his office. He also submitted the latest site plan and explained it in detail. The building conforms to the set-back lines and height restrictions heretofore prescribed by the Commission. The wings on C Street each side of the central portion will be six stories high, plus the mechanical floor which is between the fifth and sixth stories. The central portion is

one story higher. The degree of harmony sought by the Commission has been attained by the redesign of the south facade and the additional length of the C Street facade has been compensated by the recessions of the entrances. The floor plans are substantially the same as those previously submitted by both Commissions in May.

MAJOR CLARKE and members of both Commissions criticized the design of main access from C Street and the two small reserved parking areas off C Street, it being contended that they were entirely too inadequate in scale, out of proportion to the building itself, and poorly located. MAJOR CLARKE contended that as now shown on the plan, the additional curb cuts would be a decided traffic hindrance and detract materially from the orderly design of the building. An acceptable alternate might be to sever the island in the center and permit left hand turning movement to the south entrance of the building. MR. FINLEY suggested that C Street might be made one way but MR. NOLEN was of the opinion that it should continue to carry two-way movement on account of the volume of traffic it will carry to and from the garages.

MR. UNDERWOOD agreed with MAJOR CLARKE and other members that the design could be improved, and agreed to give the matter further attention.

(B) Twenty-third Street Facade:

MR. PERSINA explained that the design of the 23rd Street facade is dictated in part by the fall in grade of 23rd Street. MAJOR CLARKE felt that this facade, as now designed, is satisfactory. MR. NOLEN recommended that the parking area on 23rd Street be depressed at the north end.

(C) Action on Matters Discussed:

** MOTION unanimously carried approving the design of the C Street front of the building; the 23rd Street facade as it is now designed with an alteration in the design of the C Street entrance as suggested at this meeting; that the general layout of the building is approved, but with a recommendation that the 23rd Street parking space be lowered at the north end/as to be depressed below the grade of 23rd Street.

More detailed drawings will be submitted to both Commissions at a later date as they progress.

** MOTION unanimously carried that the Commission makes no objection in this building to the omission of inner courts.

(D) Layout of Central Portion of Building and Occupancy:

GENERAL GRANT called attention to the fact that the central courts have been eliminated on these plans and the building will provide more office space for files and personnel. MR. THORNE explained that his office is anxious to obtain as much space for personnel and files as will be possible and they have designed a block type of building to attain that end. The two units, when completed, will house about 9,000 employees. MR. UNDERWOOD added that it is their policy to use the completely enclosed space for files and storage and that there will be no wasted space in this building.

MAJOR CLARKE indicated that the Commission of Fine Arts gave preliminary approval to the design of the building as now submitted, subject to the submission of detailed drawings when they are prepared.

CHAIRMAN GRANT polled the members of the Planning Commission, who indicated that the general layout plan is now satisfactory.

II. Senate Office Building Annex - S. 723:

MR. NOLEN reported that two alternate proposals are being given serious consideration; one is to construct a wing or building within the court of the existing building, and the other is for a building located north of the present office building, in the park area between that building and Union Station. The latter plan appears to be receiving the most serious consideration. Some time ago the Planning Commission recommended the west half of Square 725 east of the existing building, which would allow progressive expansion later on. The square north of the existing building is a part of the extended Capitol grounds area.

MAJOR CLARKE stated that the Commission of Fine Arts addressed a letter to the Architect of the Capitol advocating that the western part of Square 725 east of the existing building be acquired.

The discussion included the assessed value of the site east of the existing building and the extent of improvements thereon; that a less costly building could be built on this square than on the Capitol grounds area and that a building so located could be connected with the existing building by tunnel; that any building erected on the Capitol grounds area would of necessity have to be an expensive type of building of monumental character so as to be in keeping with the Capitol and present Senate Office buildings.

** The members of both Commissions individually approved the procedure of having the CHAIRMEN of both Commissions collaborate in

drafting a communication to the Architect of the Capitol or Chairman of the appropriate committee of the Senate expressing the views of the Commission that part of the square east of the present Senate Office Building is much preferred to the square north thereof.

(COLONEL MADSEN withheld approval of this procedure pending discussion with GENERAL YOUNG.) The CHAIRMAN was authorized to sign this letter with the CHAIRMAN of the Commission of Fine Arts.

Exhibit S.

Both Commissions agreed that publicity on this matter should be withheld for the present.

III. Memorial Fountain to Andrew W. Mellon - H. J. Res. 170:

The two Commissions considered S. J. Res. 100 and H. J. Res. 170 authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Andrew W. Mellon, referred to the Planning Commission by the Bureau of the Budget for a report. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant authority to the Andrew W. Mellon Memorial Committee to erect a memorial fountain on public grounds at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues and provides that the design shall be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. MR. NOLEN indicated that two points are involved:

(1) Building lines of Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenue projected through the triangle under consideration will materially restrict the size of the site and unless the fountain projects beyond the building lines, it will have to be very limited in size;

(2) That while no decision has been made regarding the exact location of the underpass at Fourth and Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, one of the designs actually requires the use of part of the triangle being considered for the memorial site. He recommended that the authorization be amended to indicate the location "in" vicinity of the National Gallery of Art and leave the exact location subject to the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission at one time considered and tentatively approved the location of a memorial fountain east of the Art Gallery and east of 4th Street.

MAJOR CLARKE stated that the Commission of Fine Arts were unanimous in disapproving this small triangle as the site for the memorial and recommended that the exact location be left open for final determination. The suggestion was made that it be located in the vicinity of the National Gallery of Art, on the Mall, or Pennsylvania Avenue. The Planning Commission had recommended that it be in the vicinity of the Art Gallery.

GENERAL GRANT stated that CONGRESSMAN FULTON of Pennsylvania, who sponsored the resolution in the House, was anxious to have the fountain

located on Pennsylvania Avenue to create a stronger State interest and assist him in obtaining contributions. CHAIRMAN GRANT suggested that consideration might be given to the public square north of the Commerce Building which would be near the Treasury Department, of which MR. MELLON was Secretary for many years. MR. FINLEY added that it was his impression that the sponsors of the memorial desired to have it located near the Art Gallery to commemorate the gift by MR. MELLON of the Gallery to the Nation.

** MOTION unanimously carried that the language of H. R. Res. 170 be amended to make it more general as to location of the fountain, so that it could be erected "in the vicinity of the intersection of Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues" and that the location and design thereof be subject to the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

See Exhibit E

GENERAL YOUNG joined the meeting at this point.

IV. Site for MacMillan Fountain - S. J. Res. 110:

MR. NOLEN reported that the Commission has been requested to render a report to the Bureau of the Budget on legislation authorizing the erection of the MacMillan Fountain in Potomac Park. A tentative location in West Potomac Park south of Independence Avenue on the site of the dormitories was selected after consultation between the Office of National Capital Parks and the Commission of Fine Arts. Consideration is also being given to location of the fountain as a feature of the relocated Rose Garden which must be removed from its present location near the railroad embankment to provide for the approach to the new Highway Bridge. The fountain was dismantled and removed from the MacMillan reservoir site when the new reservoir was built.

MAJOR CLARKE stated that the Commission of Fine Arts considered the subject on a number of occasions and concluded that the site in West Potomac Park south of Independence Avenue would be satisfactory, but gave no specific approval to the Rose Garden plan, although the site was considered satisfactory for that purpose. Those views were communicated to SENATOR VANDENBURG by the Commission of Fine Arts, together with a suggested draft of legislation for appropriation of funds. MAJOR CLARKE added that even if it is decided to locate the Rose Garden elsewhere, the site for the fountain would still be most satisfactory.

MOTION unanimously carried approving the relocation of the MacMillan Fountain on the site indicated on plan bearing File No. 1.11-73 in West Potomac Park, and that this is considered a suitable location for the rose garden.

V. Replacement of Union Station Canopy:

MR. NOLEN reported that the Director of Vehicles and Traffic made inquiries regarding the permanency of the canopy erected during the war emergency in front of Union Station, because he is considering making improvements and changes in the present traffic arrangement. Before the war, studies were made for underground taxicab loading and unloading, but no such permanent proposal is under consideration at the present time. MAJOR CLARKE stated that the Commission of Fine Arts gave temporary approval to the existing structure under the provisions of the Shipstead-Luce Act, for the period of war emergency which has not yet been declared terminated. He added that the existing structure is strictly a temporary solution and the Commission of Fine Arts is conscious of the fact that a permanent solution will have to be found. He recommended that the existing structure be allowed to remain as long as it is structurally safe and sound, rather than making any changes now that would not constitute a permanent solution. MR. NOLEN added that the permanent solution would be very expensive and will probably not be undertaken for several years.

It was decided to inform the Director of Traffic that the Commission considered his informal inquiry and ascertained that there is apparently no urgency at this time for removing the existing canopy, and that the Commission is not prepared at this time to act formally on the subject in the absence of a more concrete and formal submission.

VI. Policy Regarding Height of Apartments Along Mount Vernon Memorial Highway:

MAJOR CLARKE stated that plans were submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for the erection of a six-story apartment house fronting on the Memorial Highway between Bashford and Slaters Lanes. They recommended to the National Park Service that the height be restricted to four stories because this was considered more a question of treatment in relation to the skyline. Most of the existing buildings are only three and four stories high.

MR. NOLEN stated that for years the Commission attempted to restrict the height of buildings along Washington Street to three stories. MR. NICHOLS added that the increased height is probably being dictated by the higher construction cost. MR. ROOT stated that the National Park Service preferred that the height be limited to three stories and that the building should be of Colonial design. His office also felt that a four-story flat roof building would be more objectionable than a four-story building with the roof on top.

GENERAL GRANT stated that while the Commission enjoyed considerable success in restricting developments along Washington Street, there is apparently no legal authority to demand that the Commission's recommendations be followed. MAJOR CLARKE added that in this instance, the additional height will also create problems of density of population.

MOTION unanimously carried that the Planning Commission concurs in the recommendations of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Park Service, namely, that the heights of apartment buildings be confined to three instead of six stories, and that if four stories are necessary, the top story should be included in the roof structure.

Exhibit T

VII. Restoration of Key Mansion - H. J. Res. 150:

MR. CAEMMERER, Secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, stated that several meetings ago the Planning Commission approved legislation authorizing the removal of the Key Mansion from the site west of Key Bridge to a site east of the bridge on land under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. The bill authorized an appropriation of \$65,000 for the building's reconstruction. The site east of the bridge is 200 x 150 ft. and will provide ample room for placing the building back from the building line of M Street and provide adequate space for parking facilities and landscape treatment of grounds.

MR. SETTLE stated that the Bureau of the Budget has requested a report from the Commission on this project.

MR. ROOT stated that the National Park Service reported on the bill and stated that they prepared an estimate of the cost to the Federal Government in the event the legislation is enacted and found that to move as much of the existing structure as may be practicable to the new site and to reconstruct the remainder would cost approximately \$97,500; to dismantle the existing building and use as much of the material as possible in the construction of a new building would cost approximately \$86,388. These estimates would include suitable landscape treatment of the grounds. They also estimate that the structure would entail an annual expenditure of approximately \$18,838 for maintenance, etc. The National Park Service recommended that the bill be amended to provide that the land be transferred from the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia to the Secretary of the Interior and provide that it shall be a memorial rather than a national monument.

MR. CAEMMERER stated that while the bill merely authorized \$65,000, it might be possible to supplement this sum by private subscriptions.

MR. NOLEN raised the question of whether the site east of the bridge-head is a proper location for this type of activity because H Street is now completely commercialized and as the street carries a very heavy volume of traffic, left hand turning movement to the site would cause considerable congestion. It would obstruct a fine view of the bridge. He recommended that consideration be given to an alternate site on Canal Road in Square 1201, being land acquired by the Commission for the extension of the Palisades Parkway. MAJOR CLARKE expressed the personal view that the traffic situation is rather pertinent and deserving of serious consideration. MR. NICHOLS questioned whether the results warranted this expenditure of public funds. CHAIRMAN GRANT felt that the site in Square 1201 would be too far removed from the original site occupied by the building and therefore might lose some of its historical significance.

MOTION carried by all present excepting GENERAL GRANT, who asked to be recorded as voting "no", that the Commission does not feel justified in endorsing the expenditure of this amount of money (\$65,000 indicated in S. J. Res. 84) for this purpose, but if it is to be done, the Commission suggests another location in Square 1201, which it is believed would be better from the general point of view of landscaping and traffic and cheaper in construction. (See Par. 33 of Minutes for reconsideration.)

MAJOR CLARKE stated that the Commission of Fine Arts "will go along with your recommendation" as far as the site is concerned, but they make no recommendation as to the funds involved.

VIII. Amendment of the Shipstead-Luce Map:

MR. NOLEN recommended that the Commission advise the District Commissioners that in the near future the Commission will recommend that the Shipstead-Luce map be amended to include the site of the General Accounting Office Building, the extension of the northwest public buildings area to provide a site for the Navy Department building northward from its present boundary of F Street to Virginia Avenue and New Hampshire Avenue, the Square north of the State Department Building, of which authorization for same is or will be pending in Congress. Two map amendments have already been submitted to the Commissioners and MR. NOLEN felt that it might be advisable to postpone preparation of a new map including these changes until the other recommendations can be submitted and all changes incorporated at one time.

MOTION unanimously carried that the proposed changes outlined by the Director of Planning be transmitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their guidance insofar as the present law authorizes, and request the said Commissioners to indicate whether they would approve postponing the preparation of a new map formally

embodying these changes until other changes related to these and dependant on legislation now or to be pending before Congress, have been definitely determined.

IX. Sesquicentennial Exposition:

MR. SETTLE reported that the Bureau of the Budget has requested a report on S. J. Res. 129 to create a commission of 15 members to formulate plans for the observance of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the National Capital. The Commission of Fine Arts has already approved the bill.

MOTION carried approving S. J. Res. 129.

X. First Division Memorial - World War II:

MR. SETTLE reported that the Bureau of the Budget has requested a report of the Commission on S. J. Res. 128 to authorize the erection of a memorial to the First Infantry Division, United States Forces, World War II, to be located adjacent to the existing memorial south of the State Department Building. The monument and pedestal will be subject to the approval of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, acting with the advice and recommendation of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

MAJOR CLARKE stated that an architect recently appeared before the Commission of Fine Arts and presented a sketch that was not acceptable. It later developed that this presentation was made without authority of the Memorial Association.

See Exhibit 2.

MOTION unanimously carried recommending approval of H. J. Res. 188.

XI. Marine Corps Memorial - S. J. Res. 113:

MR. SETTLE submitted for consideration S. J. Res. 113 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant authority to the Marine Corps League to erect a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia in honor of the members of the United States Marine Corps, the design and site to be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. MAJOR CLARKE stated that at one time a bill was drafted to erect a memorial which was to take the form of the photograph of the flag raising on Iwo Jima, but the present bill is silent as to the specific site and type of memorial. He added that recently an architect laid before them a design for a memorial based on the Iwo Jima flag raising, but of such a colossal

*Exhibit 157 aff
26/478*

scale that the top of the flag pole would be 100 feet above the ground and the helmets of the men 36 inches across. He felt that the Commission of Fine Arts would never approve a monument of such magnitude and scale. He stated further that there has been discussion of a site at Haines Point but this would probably be objected to on the grounds of interference with air navigation.

MOTION unanimously carried endorsing S. J. Res. 113.

RECESS: The Commission recessed from 5:10 p. m. June 19 to convene the following day at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday June 20, 1947.

32. Key Mansion Restoration.

The action of the Commission taken on the previous day was re-submitted for consideration, primarily because of the question of the alternate site suggested in Square 1201 and whether it is within the province of this Commission to submit a recommendation with respect to the amount of public funds to be expended for this purpose.

MR. CAMMERMEYER, Secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, stated that upon examination of the site in Square 1201, it was found that part of the lot would be required for the widening of Canal Road and the remaining area would be so greatly reduced that it would be practically impossible to work out a satisfactory entrance to the building from Canal Road. It would also be necessary to construct a very high retaining wall. He added that when the K Street Viaduct is built, traffic on M Street will be considerably reduced so that the original site on M Street would not create any serious traffic difficulties.

MOTION carried by all present excepting COLONEL HALL, who was recorded as voting "no" and GENERAL YOUNG, who was recorded as "not voting," to reconsider motion passed Thursday (See Par.VII-Joint Meeting of the two Commissions) and substituting therefor "Without making a recommendation as to whether what remains of the Key Mansion warrants the cost of reconstruction and maintenance that the Commission offers no objection to S.J.Res.24, except that the relocation on alternative site in Square 1201 is recommended, as preferable from the point of view of appearance and access by the public, in addition to cheaper cost of reconstruction."

June 19, 1947.

Dear Mrs. Crowninshield:

In accordance with authority vested in the Chairman of this Commission, I am privileged to appoint you to membership on the Committee on Furnishings and Gifts for the State Rooms of the White House, for the year beginning July 1, 1947, and, ending June 30, 1948.

It has been thought desirable that the chairmanship of the Committee should rotate among the members, and, accordingly, Mrs. Dwight F. Davis will serve as Chairman during the next fiscal year.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,

Chairman.

Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield,

Montchanin, Delaware.

(Exhibit-A)

June 19, 1947.

Dear Mrs. Brownfield:

In accordance with authority vested in the Chairman of this Commission, I am privileged to appoint you to membership on the Committee on Furnishings and Gifts for the State House of the White House, for the year beginning July 1, 1947, and

ending June 30, 1948.

It has been thought desirable that the chairmanship of the Committee should rotate among the members, and, accordingly, Mrs. Dwight F. Davis will serve as Chairman during the next

fiscal year.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,

Chairman.

Mrs. Francis R. Brownfield,

Montclair, Delaware.

(Exhibit-A)

June 19, 1947.

Dear Mr. Crim:

I am pleased to inform you that notices of appointment have been sent to the members of the Committee on Furnishings and Gifts for the State Rooms of the White House, for the year beginning July 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948, as follows:

Mrs. Dwight F. Davis, Chairman (the Commission have felt it desirable that the chairmanship should rotate among the members) 1801 Foxhall Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke, 145 East 32nd, Street, New York City,

Mr. David E. Finley, Director, National Gallery of Art

Mr. William T. Aldrich, 30 Ipswich Street, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Harriet B. Pratt, 635 Park Avenue, New York City

Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Montchanin, Delaware.

The Committee is highly appreciative of the interest taken by Mrs. Truman as Honorary Chairman of the Committee, and it is our desire to cooperate with her during the ensuing year. Also, the Committee is glad to have your services as Executive Officer.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Honorable H. G. Crim, Chief Usher,

The White House,

Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-A*1)

June 19, 1947.

Dear Mr. Crim:

I am pleased to inform you that notices of appointment have been sent to the members of the Committee on Fundraising and Gifts for the State House of the White House, for the year beginning July 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948, as follows:

Mrs. Dwight F. Davis, Chairman (the Commission have felt it desirable that the chairmanship should rotate among the members) 1801 Foxhall Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke, 145 East 32nd Street, New York City.
Mr. David A. Finley, Director, National Gallery of Art
Mr. William T. Aldrich, 30 Ipswich Street, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet B. Pratt, 635 Park Avenue, New York City
Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Philadelphia, Delaware.

The Committee is highly appreciative of the interest taken by Mrs. Truman as Honorary Chairman of the Committee, and it is our desire to cooperate with her during the ensuing year. Also, the Committee is glad to have your services as Executive Officer.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Honorable H. O. Crim, Chief Clerk,

The White House,

Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-481)

June 25, 1947.

My dear Mr. Dale:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts are profoundly grateful to you for having presented to the White House a beautiful chandelier. It has been an ornament that we have desired for the Red Room for a long time.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mr. Chester Dale,
115 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

(Exhibit-B)

June 25, 1947.

My dear Mr. DeLo:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts are profoundly

grateful to you for having presented to the White House a
beautiful chandelier. It has been an ornament that we have
desired for the Red Room for a long time.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mr. Chester DeLo,

115 Broadway,

New York, N. Y.

June 19, 1947.

My dear Mr. Lockwood:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting today, expressed their appreciation of your gift of a beautiful vase for the White House, and are very grateful to you for it. The vase has been given a prominent location in the East Room.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mr. Luke Vincent Lockwood,

165 Broadway,

New York, N. Y.

(Exhibit-C)

June 19, 1947.

My dear Mr. Lockwood:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting today, expressed their appreciation of your gift of a beautiful vase for the White House, and are very grateful to you for it. The vase has been given a prominent location in the East Room.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mr. Luke Vincent Lockwood,
155 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

(Exhibit-5)

June 25, 1947.

My dear Mrs. Pratt:

We have so often had occasion to thank you for your continued interest in the State Rooms of the White House and gifts for them, and now once more the members of the Commission of Fine Arts desire to thank you for the beautiful satinwood Commode which you have presented. It is interesting to note that it was probably made about the time the White House was built.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mrs. Harriet B. Pratt,

635 Park Avenue,

New York, N.Y.

(Exhibit-D)

June 22, 1944.

My dear Mrs. Pratt:

We have so often had occasion to thank you for your continued interest in the State Rooms of the White House and gifts for them, and now once more the members of the Commission of Fine Arts desire to thank you for the beautiful satinwood Commode which you have presented. It is interesting to note that it was probably made about the time the White House was built.

Sincerely yours,

Gillmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mrs. Harriet A. Pratt,
635 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

(EXHIBIT-1)

Calendar No. 400

H. J. RES. 170

June 20, 1947.

The Committee on Rules and Administration,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

With reference to House Joint Resolution No.170, "Authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Andrew W. Mellon," the Commission of Fine Arts respectfully recommend that the "Bill" be amended, as indicated in the attached copy, so as to provide that the Memorial be erected "in the vicinity of the intersection of Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues; also that the design and location of the memorial" shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission."

It has been ascertained from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that an "Underpass" is being planned at the intersection of Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, in order to solve one of the most intricate traffic problems in the District of Columbia. This is to be constructed in the near future. Furthermore, it has been found that the small reservation "at" the intersection of the avenues mentioned is much too small for an appropriate memorial fountain to honor the late Mr. Mellon. To amend the "Bill" as indicated would allow for the selection of another location and yet one that would be near the National Gallery of Art.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

(Exhibit-E)

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

June 20, 1947.

The Committee on Rules and Administration,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

With reference to House Joint Resolution No. 170, "Authorizing

the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Andrew W. Mellon," the Commission of Fine Arts respectfully recommends that the "Bill" be amended, as indicated in the attached copy, so as to provide that the Memorial be erected "in the vicinity of the intersection of Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues; also that the design and location of the memorial" shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission."

It has been ascertained from the Commissioners of the District

of Columbia that an "Underpass" is being planned at the intersection of Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, in order to solve one of the most intricate traffic problems in the District of Columbia. This is to be constructed in the near future. Furthermore, it has been found that the small reservation "at" the intersection of the avenues mentioned is much too small for an appropriate memorial fountain to honor the late Mr. Mellon. To amend the "Bill" as indicated would allow for the selection of another location and yet one that would be near the National Gallery of Art.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Clifford B. Clarke,
Chairman.

(Exhibit-2)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. BROOKS, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a
memorial to Andrew W. Mellon.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and
4 directed to grant authority to the Andrew W. Mellon
5 Memorial Committee to erect a memorial fountain on public
6 grounds ~~at~~ *in the vicinity of* the intersection of Pennsylvania
7 and Constitution Avenues, in the District of Columbia, such
8 grounds being now owned by the United States: *Provided,*
9 That the design *and location* of the memorial shall be ap-
10 proved by the National Commission of Fine Arts *and the*
11 *National Capital Park and Planning Commission,* and the

1 United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection
2 of this memorial: *Provided further*, That unless funds, which
3 in the estimation of the Secretary of the Interior are sufficient
4 to insure the completion of the memorial, are certified avail-
5 able, and the erection of this memorial begun within five
6 years from and after the date of passage of this joint resolu-
7 tion, the authorization hereby granted is revoked.

Passed the House of Representatives May 14, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 170

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Andrew W. Mellon.

MAY 15 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported with amendments

CHAP. 282.—An Act To authorize the Valley Transfer Railway Company, a corporation, to construct and operate a line of railway in and upon the Fort Snelling Military Reservation in the State of Minnesota.

March 4, 1923.
[H. R. 14082.]
[Public, No. 533.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to give to the Valley Transfer Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota, its successors and assigns, a revocable permit to locate, construct, maintain, and operate a line of railway, with single or double tracks, across the Fort Snelling Military Reservation in the State of Minnesota, upon such location and under such regulations and conditions as shall be approved by the Secretary of War.

Fort Snelling Military Reservation, Minn.
Valley Transfer Railway granted right of way across.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 4, 1923.

42 3rd 7-1579 -

CHAP. 283.—An Act For the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes.

March 4, 1923.
[H. R. 14087.]
[Public, No. 534.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the American Battle Monuments Commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission), to consist of seven members who shall be appointed by the President, who shall also appoint one officer of the Regular Army to serve as its secretary. The members and secretary shall serve at the pleasure of the President who shall fill any vacancies that from time to time occur. The secretary shall also serve as disbursing officer of the commission, who shall make disbursements upon vouchers approved by its chairman.

American Battle Monuments Commission.
Creation and composition of.

The members of the commission shall serve without compensation except that their actual expenses in connection with the work of the commission may be paid from any funds appropriated for the purposes of this Act, or acquired by other means hereinafter authorized.

Secretary's duties.

Upon the request of the commission the President is authorized to designate such personnel of any department or of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps as may be necessary to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act, and the commission is authorized to employ such further personnel as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, within the limits of any appropriation or appropriations made for such purposes.

Only actual expenses to be paid.

Personnel from departments, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to assist.

SEC. 2. That the commission shall prepare plans and estimates for the erection of suitable memorials to mark and commemorate the services of the American forces in Europe and erect memorials therein at such places as the commission shall determine, including works of architecture and art in the American cemeteries in Europe.

Memorials to American forces in Europe, to be planned, etc., by.

The commission shall control as to materials and design, provide regulations for and supervise the erection of all memorial monuments and buildings in the American cemeteries in Europe.

Memorials in American cemeteries subject to commission.

The commission shall cause such photographs to be secured or taken of the terrain of the various battle fields of Europe, upon which units of the armed forces of the United States were actively engaged with the enemy, as will complete the historical photographic record of the operations of such units; and the commission shall transmit such record when completed to the Secretary of War for permanent file with the records of the War Department.

Photographs of battlefield where American forces were engaged to be secured.

Approval of designs,
etc., by Fine Arts Com-
mission. ✓

SEC. 3. That before any design or material for memorials is accepted by the commission, the same shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts.

Arrangements with
foreign authorities re-
quested.

SEC. 4. That the President is requested to make the necessary arrangements with the proper authorities of the countries concerned to enable the commission to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Donations accepted
from States, etc.

Deposit and ac-
counting.

SEC. 5. That the commission is authorized to receive funds from any State, municipal, or private source for the purposes of this Act, and such funds shall be deposited by the commission with the Chief of Finance of the United States Army and shall be kept by him in separate accounts and shall be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the commission.

Preparation of mod-
els, memorials, etc., at
arsenals, navy yards,
etc., authorized.

SEC. 6. That authority is hereby given for the preparation of models and designs and the fabrication of memorials, and the materials for such memorials, at arsenals or navy yards or by other governmental agencies, if the commission shall so determine.

Use of captured war
materials.

Authority is hereby given for the use of captured war materials, not otherwise disposed of by congressional action, in the fabrication of not to exceed ten thousand pounds of bronze to be used on the memorials constructed under the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That in the selection of materials the commission shall refrain from utilizing material which might otherwise be available for decorative or memorial purposes.

Proviso.
Selection restricted.

Replicas of memo-
rials, etc., may be fur-
nished at cost.

SEC. 7. That the commission is authorized to furnish replicas of any memorial, or any part thereof, to States, municipalities, or interested private persons or associations at actual cost, and to apply any proceeds from such sales to the purposes of this Act.

Cooperation with citi-
zens, States, etc.

SEC. 8. That the commission is authorized and directed to co-operate with American citizens, States, municipalities, or associations desiring to erect war memorials in Europe in such manner as may be determined by the commission: *Provided*, That no assistance in erecting any such memorial shall be given by any administrative agency of the United States unless the plan has been approved in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Proviso.
Approval of plans.

Maintenance.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to maintain the memorials erected by the commission under authority of this Act, and the commission shall advise the Secretary of War of the location and date of completion of each memorial.

Report to President.

SEC. 10. That the commission shall transmit to the President of the United States annually on the 1st of July a statement of all its financial and other transactions during the preceding fiscal year.

Authority for appro-
priations.

SEC. 11. That such sum or sums as Congress may hereafter appropriate for the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Final deposit of rec-
ords and archives.

SEC. 12. That the records and archives of the commission shall, upon the termination of its duties, be deposited with the Secretary of War.

Approved, March 4, 1923.

March 4, 1923.

[H. R. 14144.]

[Public, No. 535.]

CHAP. 284.—An act to limit and fix the time within which suits may be brought or rights asserted in court arising out of the provisions of subdivision 3 of section 302 of the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, approved March 18, 1918, being chapter 20, volume 40, General Statutes of the United States.

Soldiers and Sailors'
Civil Relief Act.
Time limit for bring-
ing claims to real estate
foreclosed, etc., under
Vol. 40, p. 444.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person entitled to claim any right, title to, or interest in any real estate because of any failure to comply with the provisions of subdivision 3 of section 302 of the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, approved March 18, 1918, being chapter 20, volume 40, General Statutes of the

[PUBLIC LAW 456—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 502—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6393]

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1923, as amended, in order to extend the Commission's authority to all areas in which our armed forces have operated during World War II, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of March 4, 1923, as amended, entitled "An Act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes", is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Commission, known as the American Battle Monuments Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission), shall consist of not more than eleven members who shall be appointed by the President, who shall also appoint one officer of the Regular Army to serve as its secretary. The members and secretary shall serve at the pleasure of the President who shall fill any vacancies that from time to time occur. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, commissioned officers of the armed forces of the United States may be appointed members of the Commission.

"The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation except that their actual expenses in connection with the work of the Commission may be paid from any funds appropriated for the purposes of this Act, or acquired by other means hereinafter authorized.

"Upon the request of the Commission, the heads of the Federal departments or agencies are authorized to designate such personnel of their respective departments or agencies, or of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, as the case may be, as may be necessary to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act, and the Commission is authorized to employ such further personnel as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, within the limits of any appropriation or appropriations made for such purposes.

"SEC. 2. That the Commission shall prepare plans and estimates for the erection of suitable memorials to mark and commemorate the services of the American armed forces and shall erect and maintain memorials in the United States and at such places outside the United States where the American armed forces have served or shall hereafter serve as the Commission shall determine. The Commission shall also erect and maintain works of architecture and art in such American cemeteries located outside of the United States, its Territories and possessions, as the Secretary of War shall declare to be permanent cemeteries.

"The Commission shall control as to materials and design, provide

(Exhibit-G)

regulations for, and supervise the erection of, all memorial monuments and buildings in American cemeteries located outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions.

"The Commission shall control as to materials and design and provide regulations for the erection of all memorial monuments and buildings commemorating the services of the American armed forces erected in any foreign country or political division thereof which may authorize the Commission to perform such functions, or upon federally owned or controlled property in the United States or in its Territories and possessions, except national cemeteries.

"SEC. 3. That before any design or material for memorials is accepted by the Commission, the same shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts.

"SEC. 4. That the Commission is authorized to cooperate with American citizens, States, municipalities, or associations desiring to erect war memorials outside the continental limits of the United States in such manner as may be determined by the Commission: *Provided*, That no assistance in erecting any such memorial shall be given by any administrative agency of the United States unless the plan has been approved in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 5. That the Commission shall advise the Secretary of War of the location and date of completion of each memorial erected by it.

"SEC. 6. That the President is requested to make the necessary arrangements with the proper authorities of the countries concerned to enable the Commission to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"SEC. 7. That the Commission is authorized to receive funds from any State, municipal, or private source for the purpose of this Act, and such funds shall be deposited by the Commission with the Treasurer of the United States and shall be kept by him in separate accounts and shall be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Commission.

"SEC. 8. That authority is hereby given for the preparation of models and designs and the fabrication of memorials, and the materials for such memorials, at arsenals or navy yards, or by other governmental agencies, if the Commission shall so determine.

"Authority is hereby given for the use of captured war materials, not otherwise disposed of by congressional action, in the fabrication of memorials constructed under the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 9. That the Commission is authorized to furnish replicas of any memorial, or any part thereof, to States, municipalities, or interested private persons or associations at actual cost, and to apply any proceeds from such sales to the purposes of this Act.

"SEC. 10. That the Commission shall transmit to the President of the United States annually on the 1st of July a statement of all its financial and other transactions during the preceding fiscal year.

"SEC. 11. That the records and archives of the Commission shall, upon the termination of its duties, be deposited with the National Archives.

"SEC. 12. That the President may by Executive order transfer to the Commission, with respect to any national cemeteries located outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions, the same functions of administration which were transferred to the Commission with respect to national cemeteries located in Europe by Executive Order 6614, dated February 26, 1934.

"SEC. 13. That such sum or sums as Congress may hereafter appropriate for the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

"SEC. 14. That within the limits of any appropriation or appropriations made for such purposes, the Commission is authorized (1) to acquire land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of this Act or of any Executive order conferring functions upon the Commission without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); (2) to maintain, repair, and operate motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and other property, which may be furnished to the Commission by other departments of the Government; (3) to establish offices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in or outside of the United States; (4) to rent office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; (5) to procure printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries with respect to which it may exercise any functions.

"Notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment outside of the United States and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel.

"The Commission may under such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may deem proper dispose of any land or interest in land in foreign countries which has been or may hereafter be acquired by the Commission in connection with its work: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not be effective until the expiration of the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

"The Commission may delegate to its Chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of any of its offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper."

Approved June 26, 1946.



145 East 32nd Street
New York 16.

June 26, 1947.

Brigadier General Thomas North
Secretary
The American Battle Monuments Commission
5-a-732, The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General North:

It was gratifying to learn, from your recent letter, that the American Battle Monuments Commission have selected the names of architects, for work in connection with the design of memorial chapels and commemorative memorials, from the list of names submitted by this Commission.

In discussing this matter at a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on June 19th, it was brought out that many, if not all, of the problems related to the design of cemeteries, including the selection of sites for chapels and for memorials, and the appropriate planting of the areas selected, will require the services of eminently qualified landscape architects. Accordingly, I was directed to write to you and to respectfully suggest that it would be appropriate if the American Battle Monuments Commission selected a panel of landscape architects from which each architect might select one for collaboration upon each problem. Experience indicates that the fruits of such a collaboration invariably result in more aesthetically satisfactory site plans and designs, and frequently in greater economy of construction and in subsequent maintenance. If it is your wish this Commission will be pleased to submit to you, for consideration by your Commission, the names of competent landscape architects and firms of landscape architects from which an appropriate number may be selected for work in connection with World War II cemeteries and memorials.

The Commission of Fine Arts discussed the question concerning the place of the sculptor in connection with the problems related to the design of memorial chapels and of commemorative memorials. The Commission are of the opinion that, in the case of certain of the memorials, the sculptor might well be the principle artist since the sculptural element or elements may conceivably be dominant in the design; in such instances the architecture would thus play a secondary part in providing a setting for the sculpture. There doubtless will be many cases where sculpture will serve merely as embellishment for architecture. In either case it is obviously of paramount importance to have a sculptor selected from the very beginning of the work, rather than to have the architect call in a sculptor after a design has been frozen. The Commission suggest, therefore, that your Commission give consideration to the place of the sculptor in connection with the design of memorial monuments and chapels. It would be appropriate to have a panel of sculptors from which each architect might choose a sculptor to work with him. It is evident that close collaboration in any single design or composition demands that the artists work together in harmony and hence the question of the personality of the collaborating artists is important. The Commission of Fine Arts cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of collaboration between the architect and the sculptor from the very beginning of the work. (Exhibit-H)

100 East 34th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

June 25, 1947

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The American Battle Monuments Commission

2-4-732, The Pentagon

Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General North:

It was gratifying to learn, from your recent letter, that the American Battle Monuments Commission have selected the names of architects for work in connection with the design of memorial chapels and commemorative monuments, from the list of names submitted by this Commission.

In discussing this matter at a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on June 19th, it was brought out that many, if not all, of the problems related to the design of commemorative monuments, including the selection of sites for chapels and for monuments, and the appropriate planning of the areas selected, will require the services of eminently qualified landscape architects. Accordingly, I was directed to write to you and to respectfully suggest that it would be appropriate if the American Battle Monuments Commission selected a panel of landscape architects from which each architect should select one for collaboration upon each problem. Experience indicates that the fruits of such a collaboration invariably result in more aesthetically satisfactory plans and designs, and frequently in greater economy of construction and in subsequent maintenance. If it is your wish this Commission will be pleased to submit to you, for consideration by your Commission, the names of competent landscape architects and firms of landscape architects from which an appropriate number may be selected for work in connection with the design of memorial chapels and monuments.

The Commission of Fine Arts discussed the question concerning the place of the sculptor in connection with the problems related to the design of memorial chapels and of commemorative monuments. The Commission are of the opinion that, in the case of certain of the monuments, the sculptor might well be the principle artist since the sculptural element or elements may conceivably be dominant in the design; in such instances the architect would thus play a secondary part in providing a setting for the sculpture. There doubtless will be many cases where sculpture will serve merely as an embellishment for architecture. In either case it is obviously of paramount importance to have a sculptor selected from the very beginning of the work, rather than to have the architect call in a sculptor after a design has been frozen. The Commission suggest, therefore, that your Commission give consideration to the place of the sculptor in connection with the design of memorial monuments and chapels. It would be appropriate to have a panel of sculptors from which each architect might choose a sculptor to work with him. It is evident that close collaboration in any single design or composition demands that the artist work together in harmony and hence the question of the personality of the collaborating artists is important. The Commission of Fine Arts cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of collaboration between the architect and the sculptor from the very beginning of the work. (Exhibit-B)

Brig. Gen. North

June 26, 1947.

The Commission of Fine Arts also recognizes the place of the mural painter, the designer of mosaics and of stained glass in which case the painter should collaborate with the architect. The same principles apply here as in the case of the sculptor and hence the place of the mural painter should be duly recognized.

The Commission of Fine Arts would be pleased to meet with you and, if desirable, with members or other representatives of the American Battle Monuments Commission for the purpose of discussing further the problems related to the design of cemeteries, of memorial chapels and of commemorative memorials within and without the cemeteries. Such a conference would seem appropriate since the Commission of Fine Arts, by Public Law 456- 79th Congress, are required to pass judgment upon designs submitted to them by the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Assuring you of the desire of the Commission of Fine Arts to be helpful to your Commission in connection with the immediate task at hand, I remain

Cordially and sincerely yours,

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Gilmore D. Clarke
Chairman

June 26, 1947.

Brig. Gen. North

The Commission of Fine Arts also recognizes the place of the mural painter, the designer of mosaics and of stained glass in which case the painter should collaborate with the architect. The same principles apply here as in the case of the sculptor and hence the place of the mural painter should be duly recognized.

The Commission of Fine Arts would be pleased to meet with you and, if desirable, with members or other representatives of the American Battle Monuments Commission for the purpose of discussing further the problems related to the design of cemeteries, of memorial chapels and of commemorative memorials within and without the cemetery. Such a conference would seem appropriate since the Commission of Fine Arts, by Public Law 456-795 (1948), was required to pass judgment upon designs submitted to them by the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Assuring you of the desire of the Commission of Fine Arts to be helpful to your Commission in connection with the immediate task at hand, I remain

Cordially and sincerely yours,

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Glenn D. Clarke
Chairman

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 129

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 17 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. BUCK (by request) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for the appropriate commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, to provide for the appropriate commemoration of the
4 one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment
5 of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of
6 Columbia in the year 1800, there is hereby established a
7 commission to be known as the National Capital Sesqui-
8 Centennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the
9 "Commission") and to be composed of fifteen Commis-
10 sioners, as follows: The President of the United States, who

1 shall be ex officio Chairman; the President pro tempore of
2 the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representa-
3 tives, ex officio; three Senators to be appointed by the
4 President pro tempore of the Senate and three Representa-
5 tives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of
6 Representatives; three residents of the District of Columbia
7 to be appointed by the President after receiving the recom-
8 mendations of the Board of Commissioners of the District
9 of Columbia; and three prominent citizens at large to be
10 appointed by the President. The Commissioners, with the
11 approval of the Chairman, shall select an Executive Vice
12 Chairman from among their number.

13 SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission, after
14 promulgating to the American people an address relative to
15 the reason of its creation and of its purpose, to prepare a
16 plan or plans and a program for the signalizing the one
17 hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the
18 seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia;
19 to give due and proper consideration to any plan which may
20 be submitted to it; to take such steps as may be necessary in
21 the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by State
22 commissions or by bodies created under appointment by the
23 governors of the respective States and Territories or by
24 representative civic bodies; and, if the participation of other

1 nations in the commemoration be deemed advisable, to com-
2 municate with the governments of such nations.

3 SEC. 3. When the Commission shall have approved of
4 any plan of commemoration, then it shall submit such plan,
5 insofar as it may relate to the fine arts, to the Commission
6 of Fine Arts for its approval, and, insofar as it may relate
7 to the plan of the National Capital and its history, to the
8 National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the
9 Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their
10 joint approval, and in accordance with statutory requirements.

11 SEC. 4. The Commission, after selecting an Executive
12 Vice Chairman from among its members, may employ a
13 director and a secretary and such other assistants as may
14 be needed to organize and perform the necessary technical
15 and clerical work connected with the Commission's duties
16 and may also engage the services of expert advisers without
17 regard to civil-service laws and the Classification Act of
18 1923, as amended, and may fix their compensation within
19 the amounts appropriated for such purposes.

20 SEC. 5. The Commissioners shall receive no compen-
21 sation for their services, but shall be paid actual and neces-
22 sary traveling, hotel, and other expenses incurred in the
23 discharge of their duties, out of the amounts appropriated
24 therefor.

1 SEC. 6. The Commission shall, on or before the 2d
2 day of January 1948, make a report to the Congress, in
3 order that further enabling legislation may be enacted.

4 SEC. 7. The Commission shall expire December 31,
5 1952.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 129

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for the appropriate commemoration
of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary
of the establishment of the seat of the Fed-
eral Government in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Buok

JUNE 17 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
District of Columbia

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Washington

June 14, 1947.

Hon. Francis Case,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Case:

I have received your letter of June 7, and have read your outline for forming the organization for the mountain memorial to Chief Crazy Horse and the Sioux people. It is an idea which could culminate in a great American monument.

No suggestions occur to me regarding committees and trustees, etc., except that it seems to me that it would be inadvisable to include an artist, an architect and an engineer in the organization that employs them.

And it also seems to me that the importance of such a memorial, costing as it would, probably at least half a million dollars, would warrant the project's having the benefit of a nation wide competition for the selection of the sculptor, the architect, the landscape architect, and the engineer. Competitions are always a costly part of a project, but could be handled in such a way that the advertising and interest resulting might assist in the collection of funds for the memorial.

I don't know, of course, whether it would embarrass those who have been closely associated with Mr. Zielkowski on the idea of this memorial to have a competition, but I imagine he would be selfless and impersonal about it, for the object of the memorial would be to commemorate Chief Crazy Horse and the Sioux Indians in the finest possible way, and the artists who can do this best should be discovered and employed. If Mr. Zielkowski were awarded it in a competition, it would be a greater honor to him. I know the National Sculpture Society members believe it proper to choose the artists for a project of this magnitude through a competition and an impartial and qualified jury.

It seems to me that the entire Fine Arts Commission would be interested in this matter, and I am sending a copy of my letter to Honorable Gilmore D. Clarke, the Chairman.

Sincerely yours,

Lee Lawrie

(Exhibit J)

Washington

June 14, 1917

Hon. Francis Case,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Case:

I have received your letter of June 7, and have read your outline for forming the organization for the mountain memorial to Chief Crazy Horse and the Sioux people. It is an idea which could culminate in a great American monument.

No suggestions occur to me regarding committees and trustees, etc., except that it seems to me that it would be inadvisable to include an artist, an architect and an engineer in the organization that employs them.

And it also seems to me that the importance of such a memorial, costing as it would, probably at least half a million dollars, would warrant the project's having the benefit of a nation wide competition for the selection of the sculptor, the architect, the landscape architect, and the engineer. Competitions are always a costly part of a project, but could be handled in such a way that the advertising and interest resulting might assist in the collection of funds for the memorial.

I don't know, of course, whether it would embarrass those who have been closely associated with Mr. Kielkowski on the idea of this memorial to have a competition, but I imagine he would be selfless and impersonal about it, for the object of the memorial would be to commemorate Chief Crazy Horse and the Sioux Indians in the finest possible way, and the artists who can do this best should be discovered and employed. If Mr. Kielkowski were awarded it in a competition, it would be a greater honor to him. I know the National Sculpture Society members believe it proper to choose the artists for a project of this magnitude through a competition and an impartial and qualified jury.

It seems to me that the entire Fine Arts Commission would be interested in this matter, and I am sending a copy of my letter to Honorable Gilmore D. Clarke, the Chairman.

Sincerely yours,

Lee Lawrie

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, D. C.

June 7, 1947.

**

Lee Lawrie, Sculptor
Fine Arts Commission
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lawrie:

I want to hand you a copy of a letter I have written Oscar L. Chapman, Under Secretary of the Interior, with reference to the proposal for the memorial to Chief Crazy Horse which was discussed at the conference in Mr. Chapman's office which you attended on March 25, 1947.

I hope you will regard the letter to Mr. Chapman as though it were addressed to you personally and invite your comments and suggestions for changes as I do his.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Francis Case

FC/rar

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, D. C.

June 7, 1947.

**

Lee Lawrie, Sculptor
Fine Arts Commission
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lawrie:

I want to hand you a copy of a letter I have written to Mr. Chapman, Under Secretary of the Interior, with reference to the proposal for the memorial to Chief Gray Horse which was discussed at the conference in Mr. Chapman's office which you attended on March 25, 1947.

I hope you will regard the letter to Mr. Chapman as though it were addressed to you personally and invite your comments and suggestions for changes as I do his.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Francis Case

FC/par

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, D. C.

June 7, 1947.

Mr. Oscar L. Chapman
Under Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chapman:

Reference is made to the conference in your office on March 25, 1947, on the subject of the proposed memorial to Chief Crazy Horse, attended by the sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski, representatives of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Indian Service, and the Commission of Fine Arts, Department of the Interior.

Pursuant to his plans mentioned at the meeting, Mr. Ziolkowski proceeded to South Dakota on the 28th of April and during the month of May has been building himself a house and making further checks to determine whether there was a mountain of suitable stone for the purpose.

The inspection of various mountains, I understand, was made in conjunction with representatives of the Forest Service, in order to establish a location as to boundaries, possible assignment to other uses and claims, etc.

I am now advised that a suitable mountain was located which is within the boundaries of the Harney National Forest.

You will recall that Mr. Lawrie said that the first thing would be to find the stone. That existing, it seems appropriate now to consider on what basis, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture might participate in the development of the project.

Following the idea which seemed to be the outcome of our discussions at your office, the first step would seem to be the incorporation of a non-profit Indian memorial foundation, presumably under the laws of the District of Columbia. I had mentioned the matter to Ralph H. Case, attorney for the Sioux tribe, who says that he would be glad to prepare the articles of incorporation.

The objects of incorporating such a foundation, it seems to me, are

(1) To provide permanence and continuity to the project and to insure its administration through all time to come in keeping with the expressed purposes of its creation for the benefit of the Sioux Indians as a people.

(2) To provide a responsible receiving organization for contributions to defray the cost of making the memorial and to administer such funds and property as might be entrusted to it.

(3) To arrange for such other activities, in addition to building the memorial, as might be within the purposes of the foundation as developed from time to time.

The activities which have been suggested are:

- 1) Construction of the memorial to Chief Crazy Horse.
- 2) Erection of a museum at the memorial for the display and sale of products of Sioux Indian arts and crafts.
- 3) The operation of such facilities as would be incidental to the service and comfort of the visiting public.

Mr. Chapman
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Reference is made to the conference in your office on March 25, 1947, on the
subject of the proposed memorial to Chief Crazy Horse, attended by the sculptor
Mr. Seward Collins, representatives of the Forest Service, Department of Agricul-
ture, Indian Service, and the Commission of Fine Arts, Department of the Interior.
Pursuant to his plans mentioned at the meeting, Mr. Seward Collins proceeded to
Saskatchewan on the 28th of April and during the month of May has been building
up a house and making further checks to determine whether there was a monu-
ment of suitable stone for the purpose.

The inspection of various mountains, I understand, was made in conjunction
with representatives of the Forest Service, in order to establish a location as to
suitable assignment to other uses and claims, etc.

I am now advised that a suitable mountain was located which is within the
limits of the Seward Collins National Forest.

You will recall that Mr. Lawrie said that the first thing would be to find
a site. That existing, it seems appropriate now to consider on what basis, the
Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture might participate in
development of the project.

Following the idea which seemed to be the outcome of our discussions at your
office, the first step would seem to be the incorporation of a non-profit Indian
foundation, presumably under the laws of the District of Columbia. I had
told the matter to Ralph E. Case, attorney for the Sioux tribe, who says that
he would be glad to prepare the articles of incorporation.

The object of incorporating such a foundation, it seems to me, are

(1) To provide permanence and continuity to the project and to insure its ex-
ecution through all time to come in keeping with the expressed purposes of
the foundation for the benefit of the Sioux Indians as a people.

(2) To provide a responsible receiving organization for contributions to de-
velop the cost of making the memorial and to administer such funds and property as
may be entrusted to it.

(3) To arrange for such other activities, in addition to building the memorial,
which are within the purposes of the foundation as developed from time to time.

The activities which have been suggested are:
(1) Construction of the memorial to Chief Crazy Horse.

(2) Erection of a museum at the memorial for the display and sale of products
of Indian arts and crafts.

(3) The operation of such facilities as would be incidental to the service and
of the visiting public.

4) The presentation of pageants and ceremonials designed to perpetuate the history, traditions, and ideals of the Sioux people.

5) The establishment of scholarships for the training of young Sioux men and women in various professions.

As a starting point, it occurs to me that the articles of incorporation should not only set forth these purposes but should fix certain requirements of organization as a guarantee to possible contributors that their donations would be efficiently used for the purposes of the foundation, and as a guarantee to the public agencies participating that any public lands utilized would be utilized for the benefit of the public without exploitation for personal benefit either now or in the future.

Accordingly, then, it would seem to me that the articles of incorporation should include provisions for establishing

1) The name and home office.

2) Scope of activities and purposes.

3) Selection of an initial executive committee of eleven (11) members who could elect officers of the foundation from their own member, together with an employed secretary if desired.

4) Provisions for the adoption of by-laws by the executive committee.

5) A requirement for an annual audit of funds and publication thereof.

6) Provisions governing the solicitation, receipt, and disbursement of contributions, collections for services or sales, etc.

As a basis for consideration of the idea, I would suggest that the executive committee be composed of eleven members (more or less if any reason for so doing) as follows: 1) The Secretary of the Interior or a person designated by him, 2) The Secretary of Agriculture or a person designated by him, 3) The governor of South Dakota, 4) The State Historian of South Dakota, 5) The sculptor, Mr. Ziolkowski, or any succeeding sculptor or engineer designated by the executive committee, 6) Henry Standing Bear, the author of the foundation of the Crazy Horse memorial proposal, and following his desire some representative of the Sioux people to be selected by a Sioux Advisory Council, 7) and 8) Two members of the Sioux Race to be selected by the Sioux Advisory Council, 9), 10) and 11) Three citizens at large, interested in Indian affairs or in the foundation, the original three to be designated in the articles of incorporation for a term of two years and their successors to be selected by the remaining members of the executive committee.

Names that have been suggested for the incorporators are 1) Some person, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, 2) Mr. Sam Thompson, a former superintendent in the Indian Service, and 3) Mr. Ralph H. Case, attorney for the Sioux tribe of Indians. Names that have been suggested for the three members of the executive committee at large are Mr. Samuel H. Thompson, Mr. Chester Farie of the Indian Rights Association, a retired employee of the Indian Service and Mr. George Storck, a retired government employee who was a government accountant and supervisor of expenditures in the construction of the Mt. Rushmore National Memorial.

That would take care of the executive committee, who might in turn employ an executive secretary or director.

It will be noted that a Sioux Advisory Council would be needed to designate two representatives and eventually three representatives on the committee and presumably to offer other counsel as might from time to time be appropriate. This

- (4) The presentation of pageants and ceremonies designed to perpetuate the history, traditions, and ideals of the Sioux people.
- (5) The establishment of scholarships for the training of young Sioux men and women in various professions.

As a starting point, it occurs to me that the articles of incorporation should not only set forth these purposes but should fix certain requirements of the foundation as a guarantee to possible contributors that their donations would be used for the purposes of the foundation, and as a guarantee to the agency participating that any public lands utilized would be utilized for the benefit of the public without exploitation for personal benefit either now or in the future.

- Accordingly, then, it would seem to me that the articles of incorporation should include provisions for establishing:
 - (1) The name and home office.
 - (2) Scope of activities and purposes.

- (3) Selection of an initial executive committee of eleven (11) members who select officers of the foundation from their own member, together with an executive secretary if desired.
- (4) Provisions for the adoption of by-laws by the executive committee.
- (5) A requirement for an annual audit of funds and publication thereof.
- (6) Provisions governing the solicitation, receipt, and disbursement of contributions, collections for services or sales, etc.

As a basis for consideration of the idea, I would suggest that the executive committee be composed of eleven members (more or less if any reason for so doing) as follows: (1) The Secretary of the Interior or a person designated by him, (2) The Secretary of Agriculture or a person designated by him, (3) The Governor of South Dakota, (4) The State Historian of South Dakota, (5) The sculptor, Mr. Kiohowski, (6) A succeeding sculptor or engineer designated by the executive committee, (7) Standing Bear, the author of the foundation of the Crazy Horse memorial project, and following his death some representative of the Sioux people to be selected by a Sioux Advisory Council, (8) Two members of the Sioux race to be selected by the Sioux Advisory Council, (9), (10) and (11) Three citizens at large, in the articles of incorporation for a term of two years and their successors selected by the remaining members of the executive committee.

Names that have been suggested for the incorporators are (1) Some person, a member of the District of Columbia, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, (2) Mr. Thompson, a former superintendent in the Indian Service, and (3) Ralph H. Case, attorney for the Sioux tribe or Indians. Names that have been suggested for the three members of the executive committee at large are Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. Chester Fair of the Indian Rights Association, a retired employee of the Indian Service and Mr. George Storch, a retired government employee as a government accountant and supervisor of expenditures in the construction of the Rushmore National Memorial.

That would take care of the executive committee, who might in turn employ an executive secretary or director.

It will be noted that a Sioux Advisory Council would be needed to designate representatives and eventually three representatives on the committee and possibly to offer other counsel as might from time to time be appropriate. This

council could be created by recognizing the Eight Reservation Sioux Council now existing or by proposing that the several reservation councils each designate representatives on the Sioux Advisory Council on a population or enrollment basis.

It might be that it would be desirable to have an advisory council of contributors.

It is believed that such persons as Clinton P. Anderson, Horace Albright, and Mrs. Cutting of New York City as well as others who would be interested in the matter and would be appropriate persons to have on such an advisory council of contributors.

All of the suggestions in this letter are preliminary and tentative, in fact, simply a putting together of various ideas that have come from various quarters.

They are submitted to you with a view to inviting such comment as you care to make and of suggesting such stipulations as would be desired so as to make possible the participation of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in the formation and continuation of the executive committee as above suggested.

Copies of this letter are being forwarded to Mr. John Sieker, Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands, who represented the Department of Agriculture at the conference in your office, and John H. Province, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Ronald F. Lee, Chief Historian of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, Mr. H. P. Caemmerer and Mr. Lee Lawrie of the Commission of Fine Arts of the Interior Department, and, of course, Mr. Korczak Ziolkowski, the sculptor, all of whom were present at the conference.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Francis Case

FC/rar

It might be that it would be desirable to have an advisory council of com-
missioners on the Sioux Advisory Council on a population or enrollment basis.
It could be created by recognizing the Sioux Reservation Sioux Council now
existing or by proposing that the several reservation councils each designate re-

presentatives on the Sioux Advisory Council. It is believed that such persons as Clinton F. Anderson, Morris Albritton,
Mrs. Cutting of New York City as well as others who would be interested in the
matter and would be appropriate persons to have on such an advisory council of com-
missioners.

All of the suggestions in this letter are preliminary and tentative, in fact,
simply a putting together of various ideas that have come from various quarters.

They are submitted to you with a view to inviting such comment as you care to
make and of suggesting such stipulations as would be desired so as to make pos-
sible the participation of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of
Agriculture in the formation and continuation of the executive committee as above
suggested.

Copies of this letter are being forwarded to Mr. John Sicker, Chief of the
Division of Reclamation and Lands, who represented the Department of Agriculture
at the conference in your office, and John H. Province, Assistant Commissioner of
Indian Affairs, Mr. Ronald E. Lee, Chief Historian of the National Park Service
of the Department of the Interior, Mr. H. P. Cassemeyer and Mr. Lee Lewis of the
Commission of Elks of the Interior Department, and, of course, Mr. Korczak
Polkowski, the sculptor, all of whom were present at the conference.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Francis Case

2/10/19

June 25, 1947.

My dear Congressman Case:

During a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on June 19, 1947, the Honorable Lee Lawrie, sculptor member of the Commission of Fine Arts, brought to the attention of the Commission your letter addressed to him on June 7th, and a copy of his reply to you dated June 14th, concerning the proposed memorial to "Chief Crazy Horse" proposed for erection in the State of South Dakota. The Commission fully concur in the comments and suggestions made by Mr. Lawrie.

The Memorial proposed is so large that it would be of national interest, and would be of concern to the United States if the Government contributes all or part of the site. It would furthermore be one in which the entire profession of sculpture would be very much interested, and therefore it would seem to the Commission that every opportunity should be given to secure the best possible design. This would be assured through a competition, which could, of course, be limited. In addition to being a memorial to "Chief Crazy Horse" it would be great American Monument to the Sioux Indians, and as such would be a distinct contribution to the art of this country.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Honorable Francis Case,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-J-1)

June 25, 1947.

My dear Congressman Cass:

During a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on June 19, 1947, the Honorable Lee Larrie, sculptor member of the Commission of Fine Arts, brought to the attention of the Commission your letter addressed to him on June 7th, and a copy of his reply to you dated June 14th, concerning the proposed memorial to "Chief Crazy Horse" proposed for erection in the State of South Dakota. The Commission fully concurs in the comments and suggestions made by Mr. Larrie.

The memorial proposed is so large that it would be of national interest, and would be of concern to the United States if the Government contributes all or part of the site. It would furthermore be one in which the entire profession of sculpture would be very much interested, and therefore it would seem to the Commission that every opportunity should be given to secure the best possible design. This would be assured through a competition, which could, of course, be limited. In addition to being a memorial to "Chief Crazy Horse" it would be great American Monument to the Sioux Indians, and as such would be a distinct contribution to the art of this country.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford D. Clark,
Chairman.

Honorable Francis Case,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 29, 1947

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter of May fourteenth in reference to the Joint Resolution of the Congress approved June 10, 1941 authorizing presentation to Eire of a statue of Commodore John Barry.

As indicated in your letter to the President this project was deferred until completion of the war. Then the Nation was confronted with a shortage of materials, especially bronze. This shortage had caused deferral of the casting of several statues which the Congress had authorized even before the Barry legislation was enacted. Although \$20,000 was authorized to be appropriated for this statue, no money has been actually appropriated by the Congress.

A year ago the Commission of Fine Arts indicated that a statue of heroic size might cost well more than \$30,000. The Commission reported at that time that for the Commodore Barry statue which is in Franklin Park facing Fourteenth Street, Congress, by an Act of June 8, 1906, appropriated \$50,000 for statue and pedestal.

The situation being what it is, I would suggest that you approach the Fine Arts Commission with a view to ascertaining what the present cost of the proposed statue would be. It is my belief that the Fine Arts Commission will report that the statue cannot be constructed for the amount authorized to be appropriated, namely, \$20,000. When information concerning the estimated cost of the statue has been brought up to date, it would seem to me proper that the entire matter again be presented to the Congress in order that determination may be made as to the desirability of enacting legislation which will provide sufficient funds for the purpose. When you are in a position to make a further report along these lines I shall be pleased to see that appropriate action is taken.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-K)

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1947

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter of May 10, 1947, in reference to the Joint Resolution of the Congress approved June 10, 1941 authorizing presentation to him of a statue of Commodore John Barry.

As indicated in your letter to the President this project was deferred until completion of the war. Then the Nation was confronted with a shortage of materials, especially bronze. This shortage had caused delay of the casting of several statues which the Congress had authorized even before the Barry legislation was enacted. Although \$20,000 was authorized to be appropriated for this statue, no money has been actually appropriated by the Congress.

A year ago the Commission of Fine Arts indicated that a statue of heroic size might cost well more than \$20,000. The Commission reported at that time that for the Commodore Barry statue which is in Franklin Park facing Fourteenth Street, Congress, by an act of June 8, 1906, appropriated \$20,000 for statue and pedestal.

The situation being what it is, I would suggest that you approach the Fine Arts Commission with a view to ascertaining what the present cost of the proposed statue would be. It is my belief that the Fine Arts Commission will report that the statue cannot be constructed for the amount authorized to be appropriated, namely, \$20,000. When information concerning the estimated cost of the statue has been brought up to date, it would seem to me proper that the entire matter again be presented to the Congress in order that determination may be made as to the desirability of enacting legislation which will provide sufficient funds for the purpose. When you are in a position to make a further report along these lines I shall be pleased to see that appropriate action is taken.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM D. HARRIS
Secretary to the President

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-7)

June 20, 1947.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your letter of June 14th, with its enclosure of a copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. William D. Hassett, Secretary to the President, concerning a statue of Commodore John Barry that has been authorized by the Congress, to be presented to Eire, received the attention of the Commission of Fine Art at their meeting on June 19, 1947.

The Commission advise that a sum not less than \$30,000 is needed for procuring a suitable statue of John Barry. After the appropriation has been made available, the Commission would be pleased to confer with you in the matter of a competent sculptor for the statue.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Honorable James Forrestal,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-K-1)

June 20, 1947.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your letter of June 14th, with its enclosure of a copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. William D. Hassett, Secretary to the President, concerning a statue of Commodore John Barry that had been authorized by the Congress, to be presented to him, received the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on June 12, 1947.

The Commission advises that a sum not less than \$50,000 is needed for procuring a suitable statue of John Barry. After the appropriation has been made available, the Commission would be pleased to confer with you in the matter of a competent sculptor for the statue.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

(Minors D. Clarke,
Chairman.)

Honorable James Forrestal,

Secretary of the Navy,

Washington, D. C.

June 20, 1947.

Dear Mr. Coe:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on June 19, 1947, approved the preliminary design which you submitted for the Infirmary Ward Home for the Aged and Infirm, at Blue Plains, District of Columbia.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke
Chairman

Mr. M. A. Coe
Municipal Architect
District Building
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-L)

June 21, 1947.

Dear Mr. Joe:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on June 19, 1947, approved the preliminary design which you submitted for the Infantry Ward Home for the aged and infirm, at Blaine, District of Columbia.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Chase
Chairman

Mr. W. A. Joe
Municipal Architect
District Building
Washington, D. C.

(1-10101-1)

June 28, 1947.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on June 19, 1947, considered the offer of the W. H. Hessick & Son Coal Company to remove their group of incongruous advertising signs and replace them by an appropriate sign on Fourteenth Street and one facing Maine Avenue, according to a design submitted. This is agreeable to the Commission of Fine Arts, but it is understood that there shall be no red neon sign nor any flashing sign. Blue or amber color would be acceptable.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Yours very truly,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

The Jack Stone Company,
18th Street & Jefferson Davis Highway,
Arlington, Virginia.

(Exhibit-M)

June 28, 1947.

Dear Sir:

The Commission of the Arts, at their meeting on June 19, 1947, considered the offer of the W. H. Messink & Son Coal Company to remove their group of incongruous advertising signs and replace them by an appropriate sign on Fourteenth Street and one facing Maine Avenue, according to a design submitted. This is agreeable to the Commission of the Arts, but it is understood that there shall be no red neon sign nor any flashing sign. Blue or amber color would be acceptable.

For the Commission of the Arts

Yours very truly,

Elmore B. Clarke,
Chairman.

The Jack Stone Company,

18th Street & Jefferson Davis Highway,

Richmond, Virginia.

(M-101-11)

Exhibit No. 235

H. J. RES. 188

June 19, 1947.

My dear Mr. Bailey:

In reply to your letter of June 17th, I have to report that the Commission of Fine Arts interpose no objection to the legislation proposed, namely, H. J. Res. 188, "Authorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, of a memorial to the dead of the First Infantry Division, United States Forces, World War II."

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Yours very truly,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Honorable F. J. Bailey,
Assistant Director,
Legislation Reference,
Bureau of the Budget,
Office of the President,
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-N)

June 19, 1947.

My dear Mr. Bailey:

In reply to your letter of June 17th, I have to report that the Commission of Fine Arts interposes no objection to the legislation proposed, namely, H. R. 188, "Authorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, of a memorial to the dead of the first Infantry Division, United States Forces, World War II."

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Yours very truly,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Honorable F. J. Bailey,
Assistant Director,
Legislation Reference,
Bureau of the Budget,
Office of the President,
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-W)

Calendar No. 233

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 188

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

JUNE 3 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. BROOKS, without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, of a memorial to the dead of the First Infantry Division, United States Forces, World War II.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed
4 to grant the Memorial Association of the First Infantry
5 Division, United States Army, permission to erect on public
6 grounds of the United States in the city of Washington,
7 District of Columbia, adjacent to the monument to the dead
8 of the First Infantry Division, American Expeditionary
9 Forces in World War I, a monument to the dead of the First
10 Infantry Division, United States Forces in World War II;

(Exhibit-N)

1 the site chosen and the design of the monument and pedestal
2 shall be approved by the Joint Committee of Congress on
3 the Library with the advice and recommendations of the
4 National Commission of Fine Arts, and the United States
5 shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of this
6 memorial.

Passed the House of Representatives May 14, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 188

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, of a memorial to the dead of the First Infantry Division, United States Forces, World War II.

MAY 15 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules
and Administration

JUNE 3 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported without amendment

June 20, 1947.

Dear Colonel White:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on June 19, 1947, approved the plans and a model which you submitted for the Veterans' Hospital proposed for construction on what is known as the "Nevius Tract" in Arlington County, Virginia. Approval was also given to the proposed materials for exterior construction of the buildings to be erected on this site.

The Commission thank you and the architects associated with you for your splendid cooperation in developing an eminently satisfactory design for this project.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke
Chairman

Colonel Donald G. White
District Engineer
Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.
War Department
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-0)

P. J. RES. 188

1947

Colonel Donald G. White
District Engineer
Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.
War Department
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-2)

for the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Glenn H. Clarke
Chairman

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on June 19, 1947, approved the plans and a model which you submitted for the Veterans' Hospital proposed for construction on what is known as the "Nevins Tract" in Arlington County, Virginia. Approval was also given to the proposed materials for exterior construction of the buildings to be erected on this site.

The Commission thank you and the architects associated with you for your splendid cooperation in developing an eminent-ly satisfactory design for this project.

Dear Colonel White:

June 20, 1947.

June 20, 1947.

Dear Mr. Lynn:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on June 19th, 1947, were pleased to consider with you and with your associates the plans and the samples of materials of construction and embellishment necessary for improving the Chambers of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Commission unanimously approve the plans for these two Chambers, as well as the samples of the materials of construction and embellishment which were presented with the plans.

The Commission gave careful consideration to the suggestion that only those portions of the Chambers above the gallery floor be improved in the first construction contract, and that the lower parts of both Chambers be delayed at least until the construction of the upper portions are completed. While it is practicable to arrange to carry out such a program the Commission respectfully suggest that further consideration be given to reconstructing the two Chambers in a single operation. The inconvenience to the members of the Congress would be minimized, the total cost would undoubtedly be less, and the completely reconstructed Chambers would present a unity of design which will not obtain in the case where the upper parts of the two Chambers are of one character and the lower parts of another. Of course, the approval of the plans by the Commission is predicated upon the ultimate carrying out of the entire approved plan for each Chamber.

The Commission are exceedingly well-pleased with the results obtained by you and by your architects and we believe that the results of the remodeling of the two Chambers will provide meeting rooms for the Senate and for the House of Representatives in keeping with the importance of the deliberations of the legislative branches of the Government.

Please accept our congratulations upon the excellent results you have obtained. We appreciate your splendid cooperation.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke
Chairman

Honorable David Lynn
Architect of the Capitol
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-P)

June 20, 1947.

Dear Mr. Lynn:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on June 19th, 1947, were pleased to consider with you and with your associates the plans and the samples of materials of construction and embellishment necessary for improving the Chambers of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Commission unanimously approve the plans for these two Chambers, as well as the samples of the materials of construction and embellishment which were presented with the plans.

The Commission gave careful consideration to the suggestion that only those portions of the Chambers above the gallery floor be improved in the first construction contract, and that the lower parts of both Chambers be delayed at least until the construction of the upper portions are completed. While it is practicable to arrange to carry out such a program the Commission respectfully suggest that further consideration be given to reconstructing the two Chambers in a single operation. The inconvenience to the members of the Congress would be minimized, the total cost would undoubtedly be less, and the completely reconstructed Chambers would present a unity of design which will not obtain in the case where the upper parts of the two Chambers are of one character and the lower parts of another. Of course, the approval of the plans by the Commission is predicated upon the ultimate carrying out of the entire approved plan for each Chamber.

The Commission are exceedingly well pleased with the results obtained by you and by your architects and we believe that the results of the remodeling of the two Chambers will provide meeting rooms for the Senate and for the House of Representatives in keeping with the importance of the deliberations of the legislative branches of the Government.

Please accept our congratulations upon the excellent results you have obtained. We appreciate your splendid cooperation.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Minore D. Clarke
Chairman

Honorable David Lynn
Architect of the Capitol
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-9)

June 20, 1947.

Dear Mr. Lynn:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on June 19, 1947, approved the drawing which you submitted for improving the cloakrooms of the House of Representatives.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,

Chairman.

Honorable David Lynn,
Architect of the Capitol
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-P-1)

June 30, 1947.

Dear Mr. Lynn:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on June 19, 1947, approved the drawing which you submitted for improving the cloak/rooms of the House of Representatives.
For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert D. Clarke,

Chairman.

Honorable David Lynn,
Architect of the Capitol
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-1)

145 East 32nd Street,
New York 16, New York

June 27, 1947.

Major General U. S. Grant III
Washington National Monument Society
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Grant:

On May 9, 1947 you kindly accompanied the members of the Commission of Fine Arts to the Washington Monument where they took up the question of the design of airplane beacon lights proposed to be installed at the top of the Monument.

Immediately following that trip of inspection Mr. Lee Lawrie brought to the attention of the other members of the Commission the suggestion that, the entrance space within the Monument be redesigned in order to bring to it the quality of dignity and of honour which the name of Washington inspires.

At the next subsequent meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on June 19th this matter was discussed again and I was directed to bring to your attention and, through you, to the attention of the Washington National Monument Society, a recommendation for the redesign of the lower interior part of the Washington Monument.

The Commission of Fine Arts believe that the situation which now obtains at the entrance, to what is generally conceded to be the greatest Monument ever erected to honor a statesman and a soldier, thoroughly incompatible with the memorial idea. Consider what one sees upon entering the Washington Monument. Here the visitor is confronted with a scene indicative of a New York subway station: a wire cage and an elevator cab of the vintage of half a

145 West 32nd Street,
New York 18, New York

June 27, 1947.

Major General U. S. Grant III
Washington National Monument Society
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Grant:

On May 9, 1947 you kindly accompanied the members of the Commission of Fine Arts to the Washington Monument where they took up the question of the design of airplane beacon lights proposed to be installed at the top of the Monument.

Immediately following that trip of inspection Mr. Lee Lawrie brought to the attention of the other members of the Commission the suggestion that the entrance space within the Monument be redesigned in order to bring to it the quality of dignity and of honor which the name of Washington inspires.

At the next subsequent meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on June 19th this matter was discussed again and I was directed to bring to your attention and, through you, to the attention of the Washington National Monument Society, a recommendation for the redesign of the lower interior part of the Washington Monument.

The Commission of Fine Arts believe that the situation which now obtains at the entrance, to what is generally conceded to be the greatest Monument ever erected to honor a statesman and a soldier, thoroughly incompatible with the memorial idea. Consider what one sees upon entering the Washington Monument. Here the visitor is confronted with a scene indicative of a New York subway station: a wire cage and an elevator cab of the vintage of half a

June 27, 1947.

century ago, together with other features thoroughly incongruous to the eye of one on a pilgrimage to the Monument erected to the Father of his Country.

Here, it seems, is an opportunity for the Congress to authorize the redesign preparatory to reconstruction of the entrance hall of the Washington Monument in time for the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the establishment of the Federal City. The Commission of Fine Arts hope that this suggestion will meet a favorable response from all who are familiar with the situation which now obtains.

The entrance hall of the Washington Monument should be a place of great dignity possessing the quality of a shrine. It might be visualized as a square space with stone walls, a stone vaulted ceiling, stone floor, bronze entrance doors with simple yet rich sculptural embellishment. The visitor would enter and find a bust of Washington on a pedestal against the western wall; elsewhere, on the north, south and east walls, important utterances of Washington might appropriately be carved, for example his Farewell Address to the Army. Stone steps would be built, one narrow flight on each side of the hall, one for ascending, the other to serve as an exit from the elevator lobby on the floor above the entrance hall; thus the elevator would not be in evidence when the visitor entered the portals of the Monument.

The Commission of Fine Arts commend this suggestion to you in the hope that it may soon be carried out. Be assured that we are prepared to assist in any way possible should the idea strike responsive chords in the minds of the members of the Washington Monument Society.

FOR THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke
Chairman

(Exhibit-Q)

June 27, 1947

-2-

Major General Grant III

century ago, together with other features incongruously introduced to the eye of one on a pilgrimage to the monument erected to the father of his Country.

Here, it seems, is an opportunity for the Congress to authorize the design preparatory to reconstruction of the entrance hall of the Washington Monument in time for the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the establishment of the Federal City. The Commission of Fine Arts hope that this suggestion will meet a favorable response from all who are familiar with the situation which now obtains.

The entrance hall of the Washington Monument should be a place of great dignity possessing the quality of a shrine. It might be visualized as a square space with stone walls, a stone vaulted ceiling, stone floor, bronze entrance doors with simple yet rich sculptural embellishment. The visitor would enter and find a hall of Washington on a pedestal against the western wall; elsewhere, on the north, south and east walls, important utterances of Washington might appropriately be carved, for example his Farewell Address to the Army. Stone steps would be built, one narrow flight on each side of the hall, one for ascending, the other to serve as an exit from the elevator lobby on the floor above the entrance hall; thus the visitor would not be in evidence when the visitor entered the portico of the monument.

The Commission of Fine Arts commend this suggestion to you in the hope that it may soon be carried out. We assured that we are prepared to assist in any way possible should the fact strike responsive chords in the minds of the members of the Washington Monument Society.

FOR THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS:

Sincerely yours,

Glenn D. Clarke
Chairman

(Exhibit-2)

National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Interior Department Building

Washington, D. C.

June 30, 1947.

Major Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman
Commission of Fine Arts
145 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

Subject: Recommendation for alterations
in the Washington Monument

My dear Major Clarke:

Your very interesting letter of June 27, 1947, has been received. I am passing your suggestion on to Mr. A. E. Demaray, Associate Director of the National Park Service, for information as to the Park Service attitude toward your suggestion.

Undoubtedly, the recommended changes will be fairly expensive, especially at this time, and the Park Service is finding it very difficult this year to get any funds even for its most necessary activities.

As soon as I have an answer from Mr. Demaray, I shall take the matter up with the appropriate committee of the Washington National Monument Society. I am sure the Society will be deeply interested in this recommendation and will do everything it can to get the Park Service funds it will need to carry out the changes proposed.

Sincerely yours,

U. S. Grant, 3rd
Major General, U.S.A., Ret.
Chairman

(Exhibit-Q-1)

National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Interior Department Building

Washington, D. C.

June 30, 1947

Major Elmore D. Clark, Chairman
Commission of Fine Arts
145 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

Subject: Recommendation for alterations
in the Washington Monument

My dear Major Clark:

Your very interesting letter of June 27, 1947, has been received. I am passing your suggestion on to Mr. A. E. Conway, Associate Director of the National Park Service, for information as to the Park Service attitude toward your suggestion.

Undoubtedly, the recommended changes will be fairly extensive, especially at this time, and the Park Service is finding it very difficult this year to get any funds even for its most necessary activities.

As soon as I have an answer from Mr. Conway, I shall take the matter up with the appropriate committee of the Washington National Monument Society. I am sure the Society will be deeply interested in this recommendation and will do everything it can to get the Park Service funds it will need to carry out the changes proposed.

Sincerely yours,

U. S. Grant, Jr.
Major General, U.S.A., Ret.
Chairman

(Exhibit-2-1)

June 20, 1947.

Dear Mr. Davis:

With reference to application No. 1128, for advertising signs at 1048-50 Twenty-ninth Street, Northwest, I have to report that at a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on June 19, 1947, the application was given reconsideration and, after an inspection of the premises, the Commission decided that the location is not in the purview of the area prescribed by the Shipstead-Luce Act. Accordingly, the Commission has no objection to the erection of the advertising signs as proposed on these premises, and the applicant has been so informed.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Caemmerer;

Secretary.

Mr. Robert H. Davis,
Director of Inspection,
District Building,
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-R)

June 30, 1947.

Dear Mr. Davis:

With reference to application No. 1155, for advertising signs at 1045-50 Twenty-ninth Street, Northwest, I have to report that at a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on June 19, 1947, the application was given reconsideration and, after an inspection of the premises, the Commission decided that the location is not in the purview of the area prescribed by the Shipstead-Luce Act. Accordingly, the Commission has no objection to the erection of the advertising signs as proposed on these premises, and the applicant has been so informed.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Osment;

Secretary.

Mr. Robert H. Davis,
Director of Inspection,
District Building,
Washington, D. C.

(Exhibit-2)

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Interior Department Building
Washington

July 2, 1947.

Honorable C. Wayland Brooks
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Additional Office Building for
the United States Senate

My dear Senator Brooks:

The National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the National Commission of Fine Arts have followed with interest recent publicity on S. 723 providing for preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost of an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate. These Commissions, of course, have offered no objection to the purpose of such legislation but in discharging their responsibilities in the development of the National Capital, they are naturally concerned with decisions which will be made following its enactment. They, therefore, respectfully submit their views for your consideration.

It is our understanding that the Senate Office Building Commission, the members of which have yet to be appointed, will determine the location and other controlling factors which would concern both the Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts, each in their respective functions. Because of your sponsorship of S. 723, this letter is addressed to you in order that the views of both these agencies may be before you and your colleagues when the legislation is enacted.

Periodically, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts meet in joint session to review and act upon matters of mutual interest having to do with the development of Washington as the National Capital. In such matters as decisions with respect to the public buildings of Washington, particularly in the central area, our interests are coordinate and interdependent. Such a meeting of the two Commissions was held on June 19, 1947.

On behalf of both Commissions, the undersigned were authorized and directed to express to the appropriate committees of the Congress their views with respect to the proposal for an additional office building for the use of the Senate. We understand that some of the proposals

(Exhibit-S)

Interior Department Building
Washington

July 4, 1947.

Honorable E. Wayne Brooke
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Additional Office Building for
the United States Senate

My dear Senator Brooke:

The National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the National Commission of Fine Arts have followed with interest recent publicity on S. 723 providing for preservation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost of an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate. These Commissions, of course, have offered no objection to the purpose of such legislation but in discharging their responsibilities in the development of the National Capital, they are naturally concerned with decisions which will be made following its enactment. They, therefore, respectfully submit their views for your consideration.

It is our understanding that the Senate Office Building Commission, the members of which have yet to be appointed, will determine the location and other controlling factors which would concern both the Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts, each in their respective functions. Because of your sponsorship of S. 723, this latter is addressed to you in order that the views of both these agencies may be before you and your colleagues when the legislation is enacted.

Periodically, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts meet in joint session to review and act upon matters of mutual interest having to do with the development of Washington as the National Capital. In such matters as decisions with respect to the public buildings of Washington, particularly in the central area, our interests are coordinate and interdependent. Such a meeting of the two Commissions was held on June 19, 1947.

On behalf of both Commissions, the undersigned were authorized and directed to express to the appropriate committees of the Congress their views with respect to the proposal for an additional office building for the use of the Senate. We understand that some of the proposals

providing the additional office space have contemplated the use of portions of the U. S. Capitol Grounds acquired by the Commission for Enlarging the Capitol Grounds in order to provide dignified and appropriate open space and landscape setting for the Capitol Building and the Senate Office Building. To such proposals, both Commissions are constrained to urge their strong opposition and to beg your consideration of the reasons for such opposition if the proposals are possibly receiving serious thought.

Over a period of more than three decades, four distinguished Commissions on the Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds created by Congresses dominated by different parties carried out the present plan which was completed just prior to the war. The essence of this plan, so far as the present issue is concerned, was to provide an open landscaped plaza and vista between the Union Station and the Capitol in order that the view of the latter to the hundreds of thousands of American Citizens who come to visit their National Capital might find the view of the Capitol Building itself dominant and unobstructed as they left the Station. If the addition to the Senate Office Building were placed west of the present building, it would directly obstruct the view of the Capitol, and if placed to the north would be so much in the foreground that its scale would detract from that which it is desirable to have for the Capitol Building itself.

Both Commissions urge that the Senate Office Building Commission give consideration to the acquisition of the westerly portion of Square 725, lying east of the Senate Office Building as a site which would not do violence to the present very fine development, which has been achieved only at substantial cost. This proposal is indicated on the attached map showing the Union Station Plaza and the adjoining portion of the U. S. Capitol Grounds and would fit in well with plans which both Commissions have developed in cooperation with the Public Buildings Administration, the Public Roads Administration, and the District Commissioners for the development of the area east of the Capitol as need for future public buildings arises.

The assessed value of the westerly portion of this square is approximately \$400,000. While it would probably cost more than this to assemble, the expenditure would be small in comparison with the cost of the structure. In fact it is probable that a substantial portion of the site cost could be saved because of economies inherent in a rectangular shaped site and the fact that the alternative sites above mentioned would necessarily require monumental construction on two or more sides which would face the Union Station Plaza. This square would have the further advantage of permitting progressive additions as future needs develop for office space, special hearing rooms, and facilities which cannot now be visualized. Contemporaneously, without extra cost, it would eliminate one of the most notorious inhabited alley slums in the Nation's Capital.

Both Commissions respectfully urge your consideration of their viewpoints and are prepared to appear before the Senate Office Building Commission and elaborate on the issues involved should you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

U. S. Grant, 3rd
Major General, U.S.A.Ret.
Chairman, National Capital Park
and Planning Commission

Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman
Commission of Fine Arts

providing the additional office space have contemplated the use of portions of the U. S. Capitol grounds acquired by the Commission for this purpose. Capitol grounds in order to provide dignified and appropriate open space and landscape setting for the Capitol Building and the Senate Office Building. To such proposals, both Commissions are constrained to urge their strong opposition and to beg your consideration of the reasons for such opposition as the proposals are possibly receiving serious thought.

Over a period of more than three decades, four distinguished Commissions on the planning of the Capitol grounds created by Congresses dominated by different parties carried out the present plan which was completed just prior to the war. The essence of this plan, so far as the present issue is concerned, was to provide an open landscaped plaza and vista between the Union Station and the Capitol in order that the view of the latter to the north of the plaza of American citizens who come to visit their National Capitol might find the view of the Capitol Building itself dominant and unobstructed as they left the Station. If the addition to the Senate Office Building were placed west of the present building, it would directly obstruct the view of the Capitol, and it placed to the north would be so much in the foreground that the scale would detract from that which it is desirable to have for the Capitol Building itself.

Both Commissions urge that the Senate Office Building Commission give consideration to the acquisition of the westerly portion of square 725, lying east of the Senate Office Building as a site which would not do violence to the present very fine development, which has been achieved only at substantial cost. This proposal is indicated on the attached map showing the Union Station Plaza and the adjoining portion of the U. S. Capitol grounds and would fit in well with plans which both Commissions have developed in cooperation with the Public Buildings Administration, the Public Roads Administration, and the District Commissioners for the development of the area east of the Capitol as used for future public buildings areas.

The assessed value of the westerly portion of this square is approximately \$400,000. While it would probably cost more than this to assemble, the expense would be small in comparison with the cost of the structure. In fact it is probable that a substantial portion of the site cost could be saved because of economies inherent in a rectangular shaped site and the fact that the alternative sites above mentioned would necessarily require monumental construction on two or more sides which would face the Union Station Plaza. This square would have the further advantage of permitting progressive additions as future needs develop for office space, special hearing rooms, and facilities which cannot now be visualized. Contemporaneously, without extra cost, it would eliminate one of the most notorious inhibited alley ways in the Nation's Capital.

Both Commissions respectfully urge your consideration of their viewpoints and are prepared to appear before the Senate Office Building Commission and dispose on the issues involved should you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

U. S. Grant, Jr.
Major General, U.S.A.
Chairman, National Capital Park
and Planning Commission

Oliver P. Clarke, Chairman
Commission of Fine Arts

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Washington 25, D.C.

June 24, 1947.

Mr. Joseph Himmelheber,
927 - 15th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Himmelheber:

By reference from Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, I have received the sketch and preliminary drawings which you sent him on May 20 for a proposed six-story apartment building to be located on the west side of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway between Slaters Lane and Bashford Road, in Alexandria, Virginia. Under an agreement with the City of Alexandria, matters of this nature are handled by the National Park Service, with the benefit of advice from the Commission of Fine Arts.

The National Park Service objects to the erection of six-story apartment houses facing the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, since a building of this height would establish an unfortunate precedent. We have consistently joined with the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in opposing buildings of more than four stories in this vicinity and would prefer they be limited to three stories.

With respect to the exterior treatment "in a simple modern theme", suggested in your letter, we would prefer the design suggested in the sketch accompanying your drawings, but would have no objection to a simplified design provided it has the unmistakable flavor of the colonial. We would be reluctant to approve your suggested change to flat roofs and the elimination of the cupola on the grounds that such changes would detract from the colonial theme. An exterior treatment of red brick with wood casements is preferable to your suggested change to buff brick and limestone with steel or aluminum casements.

The plans and perspective which you sent to Mr. Clarke, subsequently forwarded to this office, are returned herewith. It is requested that you resubmit to this office such revised plans as may be finally developed for this project, for our review and consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts.

BLB:MSS:HTT:cc

cc: Files (2) (NCP)

Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke

Mr. Demaray

Mr. Sager

Mr. Breeze

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) A. E. Demaray,
Associate Director.

Enclosure No. 460.

(Exhibit-T)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 25, 1944

Dear Mr. [Name]:

Mr. Joseph H. [Name]
924 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. [Name]:

My reference from Mr. [Name], Director of the Commission of Fine Arts, I have received the report and preliminary drawings which you sent him on May 25 for a proposed six-story apartment building to be located on the west side of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway between [Name] and [Name] roads, in Alexandria, Virginia. Under an agreement with the City of Alexandria, matters of this nature are handled by the National Park Service, with the committee of advice from the Commission of Fine Arts.

The National Park Service objects to the erection of six-story apartment houses facing the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, since a building of this height would establish an unfortunate precedent. We have consulted with the Fine Arts Commission and the National Park Service and Planning Commission in opposing buildings of more than four stories in this vicinity and would prefer they be limited to three stories.

With respect to the exterior treatment "in a simple modern scheme," suggested in your letter, we would prefer the design suggested in the sketch accompanying your drawings, but would have no objection to a simplified version provided it has the unmistakable flavor of the colonial. It would be regrettable to approve a design suggested change to flat roofs and the elimination of the cornice on the grounds that such changes would detract from the colonial theme. An exterior treatment of red brick with wood casements is preferable to your suggested change to buff brick and limestone with steel or aluminum casements.

The plans and perspective which you sent to Mr. [Name], subsequently forwarded to this office, are returned herewith. It is requested that you refer to this office such revised plans as may be finally developed for this project, for our review and consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts.

Sincerely yours,

(S) A. C. [Name]
Associate Director

RECEIVED: [Name]
cc: Files (2) (WCP)
Mr. [Name]
Mr. [Name]
Mr. [Name]
Mr. [Name]

(S) [Name]

Enclosure No. 150.

